HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,986—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903
M. L. PRUSSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
*ORIENTAL	5284	F. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7358	C. H. S Tocque	17th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10001	E. H. Gordon	31st "
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R London	14th "
*PENINSULAR	5193	A. G. Cubitt	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7963	T. Leigh	28th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th September, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PASSAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and GOLD SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	6,807	Le Goëspellec	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,823	Pianchi	5th Nov. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,339	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's Steamers, at the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, a special advantage to Passengers on large months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain G. Chevallier, to sail on or about the 16th Oct. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellon	4,194	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
*†NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
*†CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 401	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 670.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Oct. 1903.

For farther particulars regarding Passages
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
1904.

THOS. COOK AND SON'S "ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" for October contains invaluable information for HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS.

A copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged to all ports.
BANKING business transacted.
BAGGAGE shipped and forwarded.

COAX THE LIVER, don't drive it; have purgatives harm more than they help? Coax the Liver by gentle means; you will find that Ripans Tabules will do the work. Ripans Tabules: Ripans Tabules: Rs. 1-12—MADON[illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 9th Oct., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on MONDAY, 5th October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th Oct., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 13th Oct., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,300 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 20th Oct., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on or about 3rd October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay 2nd October, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged; and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 350
Bombay to Marseilles.....,, 325

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 400; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 330; London via Marseilles, Rs. 605.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 590.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
BOHEMIA	Hunt	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	9th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamer between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "BOMBAY MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 4,624 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on the 9th proximo.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 30th September, 1903.

ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

SAILING TO EUROPE.

S.S. "PROME," 3,580 tons, Commander F. McKay, WILL SAIL about 8th October, 1903. Excellent accommodation for 1st Class Passengers. Finest table.

No Surgeon or Stewardess carried.

For full particulars of Fares and Passage apply to Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SONS' Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.
Bombay, 29th September, 1903.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
BANKERS & PASSENGER AGENTS,
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—8, Dalhousie Square, E.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—(Head Office), 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—82, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
CAPE TOWN—92, Adderley Street, S.A.
DURBAN S.A.—Gardiner Street.
JOHANNESBURG, S. A. 17, Green's Buildings Commissioner Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at Interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 3, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVERRIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "Bombay Gazette," through the Coconada Post Office, can have the same by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & Co., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, Bombay, or Bombay Gazette, Head Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 9-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER.

WHAT IS NEW

SOLID, ONE-PIECE FRAME.
WIDE BALL BEARINGS at Typebars.
TWO SHIFT KEYS, two Shifts each.
BACK SPACER KEY.
AUTOMATIC RIBBON REVERSE.
WHEEL ESCAPEMENT, giving ordinary and close dectier.
POINTER, showing vertical and lateral position of the writing.
UNIQUE PAPER REGULATOR.
JUSTIFIER to condense a word or line.
AUTOMATIC PAPER RELEASE.
PAPER FEEDING GUIDES.
BALL-BEARINGS, added at many places.

SOLE AGENTS;
ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STAGE COACH.

TRAVELLING between WATHAR, MAHABLESHWAR, and PANCHGANI and *vice versa*,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE business at present carried on under the name of N. FRAMJI ARDASIR & CO., will from 1st October be carried on in the name of FRENCHMAN and GANDEVIA, who take this opportunity to tender their thanks to the public for their present patronage and hope they will continue the same support to the undersigned in future.

The Public are particularly requested to address all communications to us in our FIRM'S NAME in future, and not as Mail Contractor.

Office No. 63, Civil Lines, POONA,
PHIROZESHAH BOMANJI GANDEVIA
AND
NUSSERWANJI PALLONJI FRENCHMAN,
Proprietors,
(Late N. FRAMJI ARDESIR & Co.)

Of Course you require the BEST Cup of Tea possible.
THEREFORE YOU SHOULD DRINK ONLY
BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS
(KANGRA VALLEY)
which are undoubtedly the BEST and CHEAPEST
And are specially selected from the CHOICEST GROWTHS OBTAINABLE.

TEA AND COFFEE MART,
80, 82, 84, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,
OF LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWELVE CORNER BENT
FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Bombay, July, 1903.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proofs.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

E. PATERSON Manager.

ARIEL CYCLES.

Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS,
HOT WATER BOTTLES
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
FRESH STOCK OF CARRIAGE RUBBER NOW ON SHOW.
INSPECTION INVITED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE CORONATION CYCLE
AND
RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
POONA: Messrs. PRIEST & Co.
CALCUTTA: Messrs. MAUD & Co.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
CHOCOLATE SPECIALITIES.

CREAMS
ALMOND
NOUGAT
PEPPERMINT
LIQUEURS

Made fresh on the Premises, Rs. 2 per lb.

PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE,
JUST UNPACKED,
AND
PETER'S BREAKFAST CHOCOLATE,
CAN NOW BE HAD.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS
AND
CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA
CIGARS.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

P. & O. PASSENGERS
KNOW AND APPRECIATE
CATTO'S
WHISKY.
NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS
AND AT
FELICE CORNAGLIA, MONGINI BROS, W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. CONTRACTOR, STROKE, ALSO

JULIUS BLÜTHNER'S PIANOS

ARE to be found all over the world in their richest decoration in the Millionaire's Mansion and in their more modest form in the houses of Citizens of lesser degree.

Some Scoffers may talk of a "Piano Epidemic," but the demands of modern education remain unsatisfied. Where indeed would Music be without the Pianoforte? It is to-day the Instrument of the civilized world and could only have obtained its position above all other Musical Instruments, by [illegible] improvements in construction and in tone. Julius Bluthner is one of the foremost pioneers of [illegible] building industry, a self-made man and a veteran of labour. Julius Bluthner, now about 69 years [illegible] the founder and-proprietor of one of the largest Pianoforte Manufactories of the world. Julius [illegible] first Instruments created a sensation among technical people owing to the many improvements [illegible] contained and to the perfection of their workmanship; the public recognised the superiority of [illegible] Bluthner's productions; Royalty took an active interest in his work, and great Musicians have witnessed [illegible] excellence of his Instruments. Since then the Factory steadily increased in size. New Workshops [illegible] hundreds of workmen have been built and every department fitted with the latest appliances of [illegible] newest Machinery. The workmen are chosen for their Technical Skill; and as the soul of the [illegible] concern stands Julius Bluthner, who, unbent by the weight of years, continues the management of the [illegible] business. He is ably assisted by the activity and zeal of his sons who undertake the supervision of [illegible] departments. The Clock-work activity and perfect managements has enabled this Factory to increase the [illegible] output of one Piano for every working hour of the day, or to put it roughly about 2,500 Pianos [illegible] No Instrument leaves the factory without being examined and regulated by one or other of the [illegible] last of all it must pass the critical scrutiny of the master, the man whose name is at the head of the [illegible] tisement.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are the Sweetest Toned Pianos in the world. "The Bluthner Pianofortes maintain the first position in the world," is the verdict of Dr. Paul, whose "History of the Pianoforte" is the standard treatise on the subject of which it treats.

The Bluthner Pianos may be had for Cash, or on the Hire system from

THE SOLE AGENTS,
MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
[ESTABLISHED 1862]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON &

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose); Black and [illegible] (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE ans. 6 lb, or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPELLA, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

WHISKY! WHISKY! WHISKY!
SAMUEL BIRCH & CO.'S
BLACK BOTTLE TRIPLE DISTILLED
PURE MALT SCOTCH WHISKY
Now being supplied to the Royal Cellars and Leading Clubs.
Price Rs. 30 per case of one dozen bottles.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.

W. CROWDER AND CO., LD.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

RETAIL DEALERS:—
FELICE CORNAGLIA, Medows Street.
MONGINI BROTHERS, Church Gate Street.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE,
ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES,

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Soulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints.
RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites and all painful symptoms.
SOLD IN TINS,
Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V.P.P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Gentlemens.
HORSES shod on the premises of specially imported with Shoes made on the most approved principle from iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Wafers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25). Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 10. Examination and Certificate, Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bean, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Russian Oats, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates. Quotations sent with great pleasure.
ESTIMATES given for painting, repairing, and building Carriages of every description.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Season [illegible] Weather when your [illegible] persist in falling off your nose, [illegible] of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted [illegible] your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to [illegible]
They are always [illegible]
They are the [illegible]
and very st[illegible]
No slipp[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "BOMBAY MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No 14, Victoria Dock. All claims for short delivery, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Merchant Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 30th September, 1903.

EXTRA DAY POONA RACES.

SATURDAY, 10TH OCTOBER, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on TUESDAY, 6th October, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 1st October, 1903.

ORIENT CLUB.

THE THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, 15th October, 1903, at 6 P.M.

JEHANGEER DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 29th September, 1903.

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NOTICE.

IF this should meet the eye of WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the son of ARTHUR and HARRIET LAWRENCE, firework maker, Liverpool, who sailed from Liverpool some 57 years ago, SISSIE LUCY would be thankful to receive any news.

She heard rumours that he had married a Black Lady and built the "Bombay Theatre," she also heard that he died some 15 years ago, but no proof of it to hand. Apply Box No. 885 A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazett."

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BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPER for this Railway System for one year, commencing from 1st January, 1904.

2. Tenders will be received up to noon on FRIDAY, 23rd October, 1903, and should be addressed to the CHIEF AUDITOR, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a Sealed Cover, superscribed Tenders for Stationery and Paper.

3. All Tenders received will be opended in the office of the Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, on SATURDAY, 24th October, 1903.

4. Tender Forms can be obtained and all other information and terms may be had on application to

THE CHIEF AUDITOR,
B. and N.-W. Railway,
Gorakhpur.

Gorakhpur, 12th September, 1903.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII, of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866." NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having and CLAIM upon or against the ESTATE of JOSEPH FERGUSON TYNDAL, late of No. 40, Wilson Street, Glasgow, Scotland, European Ship Chandler, deceased, are required on or before the 15th day of June, 1904, and Letters of Administration of whose property and Credits were on the 15th day of June, 1903, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to CHARLES LAUDER of Bombay, European Superintendent of the Royal Alfred Sailors Home, as the constituted Attorney of JAMES TINDAL, a brother and the Executor Native qua one of the next of kin of the said deceased, to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay are required to SEND to the Undersigned Solicitors, on their behalf, at their office, No. 16 Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, their names and addresses and the particulars of their Claims upon or again the Estate of the said deceased, and to reach the said Office on or before the 17th day of October, 1903, as after that date the said Administrator will pay or remit the Assets of the said deceased then in his hand to the said James Tindal, as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the Claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and will not be liable for any claims sent in subsequently to be recognised.—Dated the 19th day of September, 1903.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Administrator's Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 413 OF 1903.

JOHN DICKINSON and COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint stock Company, having its Registered Office at 65, Old Bailey, London, carrying on business in Bombay, at Mazgaon Street, within the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

JANKIBAI, widow of GANGABHISHEN SHRIKISONDAS, Hindu, residing at Kalyan. Defendant.

PURSUANT to an Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit and bearing date the Fourth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and three. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of GUNGABHISHEN SHRIKISONDAS of Kalyan, who died at Kalyan on or about the fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and three, are hereby required to file such claims in the Chief Secretary's office within one calendar month from the date hereof, and the said claims are to specify the names and addresses of the claimants, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of their securities, if any held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated, this 12th day of September, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

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Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P. M. on MONDAY, the 12th day of October, 1903, for WORKS in OVOLONG SIDE DRAINS in Umarkhadi Road.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 200, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the estimated contract amount, less the cost of articles, to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 2nd Oct., 1903.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 12th October, 1903, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1—7. Memoranda from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust—(1) Forwarding excerpts from the Trust's Proceedings. (2) Forwarding a Supplementary Budget Estimate for 1903-1904.

8. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Committee's Meeting held on the 2nd September, 1903.

9. Government Letter—Forwarding Government Resolution increasing the grant to the Joint Schools Committee on account of primary education in Bombay City from Rs. 9,666 to Rs. 74,112 from the 1st October, 1903.

10. Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

5. Recommending approval to the acquisition of 89 square yards of land at Fort Lane, together with the superstructure thereon belonging to Mr. Masterkhan bin Pirzaan at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,601.

6. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 7,517 to meet an anticipated excess over the Budget Grant for the cost of certain articles required for the Fire Brigade Department.

7. Recommending sanction on the purchase of a 10" Root's Blower for the Municipal Workshops at a cost of Rs. 1,000.

8. Recommending sanctioned a grant of Rs. 13,885 to meet the cost of treating with oil the whole of the Esplanade Road, in Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 1,33-1-6, to meet the cost of constructing an iron fence round a portion of the Sambar enclosure at the Veerana Gardens.

10. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 31-12-4 to adjust the amount of certain irrecoverable bills.

11. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 50 to meet the cost of purchasing two black leopards for the Victoria Gardens.

12. Recommending sanction to the payment of a special compassionate allowance of Rs. 24 to Laxman Govind, late Mason in the Water works Department.

13. Recommending that in reply to his Solicitors' letter, regarding the objections taken by the Health and License Departments to a stable built by him at Foras Road, Mr. Narron Adam be informed as in the Commissioner's Report.

14. Recommending sanction to the renewal for one year of the lease of the Hatakhors' chawl at Umarkhadi.

15. Recommending sanction to the grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,500 to meet the cost of passage to Bombay of the new Executive Engineer.

16. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting that certain forms framed by the Standing Committee from the 20th August to 30th September 1903.

Letters from the Commissioner—

17. Forwarding a correspondence regarding the experiments made with the curative plague serum prepared by Dr. C. Terni.

18. Reporting, with reference to the Corporation's Resolution approving of the removal of the urinal at Tantapura to a new position, that, for reasons given, the old site of the urinal will be reverted to.

19. Reporting that he has accepted an offer for the last instalment of Rs. 3½ lakhs of the 2½ lakhs loan for sewerage, etc., works at the rate of 103 per cent., less brokerage.

20. Reporting that he has issued instructions for the diversion of the water main passing through a drain in Kumathi-ara Bazar Roads.

21. Reporting that the grazing ground at Bandora proposed to be re-leased from Government admeasures 419 acres and 31½ guntlas.

22. Reporting the abandonment of 2 out of the 24 catchpits which were to be constructed on pipe and ovoi sewers.

23. Reporting, as to the expenditure on the supervision of the Inspectorial Staff of the Health Department as compared with that on actual labour, etc.

24. Forwarding a report from the Health Officer as to the steps taken to keep side walks clear of obstructions and clean and fit to be used by the public.

25. Government Resolution confirming the appointment of Mr. Jacson Hall as Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality.

26. Letter to the President from Mr. Dinshaw D. Remer, Solicitor—Stating on behalf of his clients Mr. Joseph Baptista and Dr. Nadirshah H. E. Sukhia, that as the Chairman of the Meeting of the Corporation at which the appointment of Executive Engineer was made prevented his clients from speaking on an amendment, the appointment is, in his clients' opinion, invalid, Demanding that a fresh opportunity be given to his clients to discuss the said amendment, failing which they will take legal action to set aside the appointment.

27. (a) Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust,—Communicating the orders issued by the Trust with reference to the Corporation's representation regarding the Trust's Scheme for a new street from Hornby Road to Pallan Road, (b) Government letter—Replying to the Corporation's Representation in regard to the scheme and the amendment of Section 41 of the Bombay Improvement Act.

28. (a) Letter from Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee—Resigning his seat on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute as a representative of the Corporation. (b) Notice of motion from the same, that Mr. M. Abdool Hoosein Esq., be appointing sir Bhalshandra Krisana, Kt., a member of the Board of the Institute.

29. Letter from Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—Presenting a statement of Accounts, Reports, &c., of the different Metropolitan Boroughs constituting the London County Council and of the Corporation of Bombay.

30. Letter from Messrs. Kanga and Patell, Solicitors—Forwarding a correspondence regarding the Resolution of the Corporation censuring the conduct of their client Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, and requesting the Corporation to reconsider the Resolution.

31. The Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1902-1903 and Review thereon by the Standing Committee.

32. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Forwarding a quarterly statement of contracts that have not yet been completed.

33. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting a list of Reports to the Corporation for disposal.

34. Regarding the calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not yet been received.

Reports of the Commissioner to the Corporation,—

31. Re-refining the proposal for altering the capacities of the mains to be laid from Ghorupdeo Road to Sewri Cemetery Road.

32. Regarding the introduction of the Liernur system of sewage in the City for the removal of night-soil, &c.

33. Regarding the widening of certain streets.

34. Regarding the proposal to present to Lord Lamington on his arrival in Bombay, a sum at the office of Governor of this Presidency.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

38. From the Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.—Forplacing on record the Corporation's appreciation of the very able and zealous manner in which Mr. Edward M. G. Morrison, C.I.E., Executive Engineer, has discharged the arduous and responsible duties of his office for the last 4 years and the great loss of the valuable services of an officer of his long experience and high professional attainments.

39. From Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin—For requesting the Commissioner to move Government to amend the Municipal Act, with a view to empower him to increase the present municipal rates in the meanwhile for the introduction of fire extinguishing appliances and privies and urinals in those theatres where it is not provided for.

40. From Mr. Jafferbhamjee—For appointing a Committee to frame rules authorising the President to deal effectively with unruly meetings.

41. From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For requesting the Standing Committee to inform the Corporation of the joint opinion of counsel which they were requested to obtain in regard to the "Paghdi System."

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 2nd October, 1903.

SALES BY AUCTION.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
PATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Rangoon,	Bangkok.	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Tanjong,	Manilla	Kobe.
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, L...

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore.	Bombay,	Colombo,	Trincomlie
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newara Eliya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

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ROBERT B. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 0,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

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London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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6 Months 4½ " "

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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

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PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 15,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 9,410,000

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" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
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	Per Annum Per cent.
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" 6 Months.....	4
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Southern Mahratta	9,380	250	250	7½	145
Sun Mills, Ld.	3,200	250	250	Nil	100
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	340
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	30	855
Sassoon and Alliance	4,000	500	500	dvdRs30	557
Union Mills Ld.	300	1,000	1,000	Nil	1 0
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	345
Cohinoor	2,800	500	500	30	340

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,750
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	Rs 35	725
Bellary	107	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	200
Bombay Cotton Brouls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	Nil	175
Broach City Press Co. Co.	500	200	200	dvd Rs18	205
Colaba	600	200	0	dvd Rs12	175
East India	6 0	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	1450
Fort	700	250	250	dvd Rs 4	50
Harvey and Sabapathy	150	8,000	1,150	dvd Rs20	825
Hingoll Press Co. Ld.	300	600	500	dvd Rs35	500xd
New Indian	450	500	500	dvdRs8)	710
Prince of Wales	1,000	125	125	dvdRs 7½	150
Sind and Punjab Co.	600	500	600	dv Rs20	487
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	dvdRs150	2,050
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	400	150	750	dvdRs20	360
Volkart	37	200	all	16	190
	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 80	1000xd

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 24th September, as compared with the statement of the 19th September:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 19. Rs.	Sept. 26. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,23,468	47,00,657
Credits, per Govt. and other authorised Securities	23,05,014	23,26,040
Other Deposits	6,31,65,779	6,17,37,817
Post Bills	11,976	11,603
Sundries	10,21,323	10,43,979
	Rs... 8,96,88,564	8 82,69,101
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,16,89,947	1,16,64,200
Other authorised Securities	37,95,792	33,57,508
Credits, per Govt. and other authorised Securities	41,07,354	41,01,810
Loans do. do. do.	1,69,99,189	1,64,48,483
Bills discounted and purchased	1,89,26,501	1,88,65,131
Dead Stock	3,55,348	3,55,348
Stamps and Stationery	2,825	2,810
Balances with other Banks	3,67,231	1,66,761
Sundries	1,14,487	1,15,035
Cash	3,44,07,890	3,31,89,041
	Rs. 8,96,88 5 4	8,82,69,101

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th August, 1903, as compared with the statement of 28th July, 1903:—

LIABILITIES.	July 21. Rs.	A.	P.	July 28. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,21,50,000	0	0	1,21,50,000	0	0
Public Deposit, &c	1,58,48,558	7	9	1,45,36l	2	11
Other Deposits, &c	8,16,16,201	0	0	8,20,44,070	9	6
Bank Post Bills, &c	3,67,218	8	5	4,13,408	2	10
Sundries	17,40,683	2	1	17,40,443	6	9
Rs....	13,47,24,951	11	3	13,22,63,925	6	0
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,59,78,308	0	0	1,33,32,791	0	0
other authorised investment	13,70,000	0	0	33,00,500	9	0
Loans Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,71,24,392	1	2	2,61,29,768	2	4
Accounts of Credit on do	1,78,59,951	2	3	1,65,36,618	1	6
Bills discounted, &c	1,05,51,517	2	9	1,72,96,154	11	2
Balances with other Banks	9,70,400	6	7	10,98,819	9	7
Bullion	1,263	9	7	1,263	9	7
Dead Stock	18,11,264	7	3	10,11,401	3	9
Stamps	12,393	7	4	11,774	4	9
Sundries	10,96,745	8	1	10,57,972	9	9
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,41,68,194	5	10	2,48,79,377	13	9
Do. at Branches	2,51,34,799	10	5	2,30,35,677	2	9
Rs....	13,47,22,961	11	3	13,01,65,997	6	10

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1903-04	17,000,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1903 to 12th September 1903, by Council Bills	3,788,409
By Gold	....
3. Balance to be remitted from 16th September 1903 to 31st March 1904	3,213,591

BOMBAY GAZETTE
EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

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THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

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"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS:—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8½" by 5½," and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	83 1-2	= + 1-16
3 do. Rentes	96 3-4	= + 1-1
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	104 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	99	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 1-2	= +1-16
2 months hence	27 1-8	= +1-16
Spot in New York	59 5-8	= +1-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25'20	= unchanged
Berlin	20'31 1-4	= + 3-1
New York Demand	4 85 9-8	= — 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 1-8 pr ct	= do
" " Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8 pr ct	= do
Bills	4 pr ct	= — 3-4
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8 pr ct	= — 1-8
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 1-4 pr ct	= — 1-2
7 day market loans	3 3-8 pr ct	= + 1-2

Extra Council Bills allotments on Madras Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

Sugar; German granulated 1st marks, 10 7-16. Tone quiet.

Rubber—Para Rubber, 4s. 7 3-4d.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat, 34 3-4. Oct.-Nov. Sellers. Tone steady.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Cownpore 34 1-4 Oct.-Nov. Sellers. Tone steady.

Rapeseed.—Brown 31 3-4s. Oct.-Nov. Sellers. Tone steady.

Linseed Bold 36 3-4 Oct.- Nov. Sellers. Tone easier

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 5,000 bales. Spot 6'06 plus 8. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports Nil. Arrivals closed firm.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5'27 plus 13	5'21 plus 11	5'18 plus 11	5'18 plus 11
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June
5'18 plus 11	5'18 plus 11	5'18 plus 11	5'18

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	31,000 bales
Do. last year	45,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	49,000 "
Do. do Continent	10,000
Mid-Uplands	10,29
Futures, month of Dec.	9'37 + 7
Do. do. March	9'38 + 4

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 11-16 — 1-16
Futures, month of Jan.	9'60 Now post-
Do. do, April	9'62 tions.
Tone at close	Steady.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 1st October, 1903:—

Cotton	77 bales.
Wheat	6,319 cwts.
Linseed	2,329 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	2,371 "
Gingelly seed	491 "
Poppyseed	978 "
Groundnuts	43 "
Castorseed	2,146 "
Rice	214 "
Myrabolams	870 "
Cottonseed	1,918 "

BOMBAY, 2ND OCTOBER 1903.

COTTON.—The fluctuations in the Home Markets have continued during the week under review, and at one time there appeared a probability that a fall was imminent but a reaction set in, and prices for New Crop are now above last week's levels, as will be seen from the following changes in the New York Market.

IN NEW YORK—	24th Sept.	1st Oct.
Mid-Uplands	11'40	10-25—11'15
Futures, month of Dec.	9'40	9'57— 17
" March	9'40	9'58— 18

The Local Market has been entirely governed by the advices from Home, but the paucity of business has hardly given a fair test to rates for New Crop. In ready Cotton the usual Mill business has been going on, and a few choice lots have been taken by shippers. In New Crop prices have fluctuated Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 and some Fine M. G. Bengals for early shipment was taken by Japan shippers at Rs. 188 to Rs. 190 mill terms, A small enquiry from exporters for Damangaum Poolgaum has been met and Khamgaum Akola good staple for November, was done at Rs. 210. Until the Continent comes into the market, we fail to see where any improvement in business can be looked for. By the end of this month, or the beginning of next something definite may be known about the American Crop but it should be borne in mind that the lateness of it renders it more likely to be affected by an early frost.

The following are closing quotations.

Fine	M G Broach	Rs. 233-25 Mar. delivery
Good	"	224 "
Fine	" Bengals	1856 Nov.
Fine	" Scinde Punjab	182 Dec. Jan.
Fine	"	184-5 Nov.
Fine	"	181 Dec-Jan
Fine	" Dumangaum Poolgaum	2 2 "
	" Comrawatee	197 "
	" Khangaum Akola G. S.	208 "
	" Khangaum Akola F S	198 "
Fully Good	Bengals	171 25 Jan.
"	M G Khandesh	179 Dec Jan

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.—The reports to hand of the growing crop were satisfactory, but private advices to-day report a rainfall of 4 1-2 inches at Wardha yesterday, a district which already had too much rain and 3 inches at Karanja. Rain has fallen at Aokla also. Heavy rain upcountry now would cause considerable damage to the crop, and it is to be hoped that the heavy local rain to-day will not extend in land.

LINSEED.—During the week the market has been quiet, with only a moderate business passing. Rates have given way about 1 anna per cwt. and the market closes quiet at Rs. 6-5-0.

RAPESEED.—There is little change to report in this market, which has continued quiet but steady since we last wrote. The business done has been small, and the following are closing quotations.

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 5	4 6 per cwt.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 5	11 0 "
Yellow Guzerat	" 5	12 0 "

POPPYSEED.—The market has been steady with a good enquiry and prices are rather firmer. We quote Rs. 6-4-0.

CASTORSEED,—A fair business has been passing in this article during the interval, and prices have slightly hardened. At the close we quote Rs. 21-12 for Madras.

WHEAT.—There is little or no change to report. The enquiry has continued limited and rates are much the same as last week. The following are closing quotations.

Pissi, 91 per cent	Rs. 30	per candy
Club, No

IT IS NOT THE CASE

that

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF

has been demanded by North Country Constituencies

IN ENGLAND

in order to protect themselves

AGAINST COMPETITION FROM US.

The large number of English Orders which reach us for our Suitings, Costume Materials, Cashmeres, and Fine Woollen Goods might, however, almost lead one to believe that the report above referred to was based on fact.

BESIDES FINE MATERIALS

We manufacture immense quantities of Blankets both equal to the best English (but cheaper) and ordinary Coarse Cloths, Horse Blankets, Servants' Clothing, Hosiery, and Servants' Blankets.

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A GOLD MEDAL will be contested for on the 1st January next, by the pupils of the Head Studio. A Gentleman of high position in Bombay will be invited to give a ten minutes' Speech.

A Central Studio has been opened at 53, Esplanade Road (near the Paper Currency), and is conducted by a staff of specially trained Examiners. The Fees at this Studio are Rs. 21 for 21 lessons.

Those pupils who enrol at the Central Studio during this month of October will have the privilege of competing for a Cash Prize of Rs. 100, and for positions on the Staff at the Studios.

The terms at the Poona Studio are Rs. 21 for the full Course.

No classes to attend. Pupil comes for 10 minutes at any time between 9 o'clock and 5 o'clock.

POSTAL PUPILS may learn quite as easily as attending at the Studios. Remit Rs. 2 for the first lesson and full particulars, or Rs. 21 for the full course of 21 lessons.

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Kulu Apples, Re. 1, and Rs. 1-8 per dozen.
Kulu Pears, Rs. 2 per dozen.
Small Oranges and Sweet Limes, 12 As. per dozen. Peaches, 12 As. dozen
Table Plantains, 2 As. per dozen.
Spanish Dessert Figs, 6 As. per lb.
Cooking Prunes, 10 As. per lb.
Rose and Vanilla Hulwa, 8 As. per lb.
Zante Currants and Raisins, 6 As. per lb.

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BENARES CANTONMENT.

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SCHOOLS.

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Nov. 26th, 1902.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Orissa, 3,525 tons, Captain F W Fry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 13th September with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and one cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Katoria, 663 tons, Captain T Hirst, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, six cabin, and 74 deck passengers, 3 cases opium and 220 horses.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Madi, 1,222 tons, Captain T A Galley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius 16th septemper, with a cargo of sugar, and three cabin and six deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain A Bunel, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Busreh, 18th September, with a general cargo, 84 cases opium, 187 horses, and 39 syces.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE Ships.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast	Quayle	Royal Navy
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	R I M
Torpedo Boat No. 100		
Do No 102		
Do No 103		

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 2.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination Date.	Agent.
R I M S Canning		Lt Vale		R I M
Dentschland bq	768	Nacoda		The Captain
Kilora	1401	Forces		M & Co
Calista		Kirkham		M & Co
Byculla	1095	Macgregor		M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Hadlin	Cochin	P & O
Benmore	2193	Hill		M & Co
Kohinoor	1935	Mackinnon		T M & Co
N Macleod bq		Catters		Captain
Rathlin	1892	Sinclair		P & O Co
Africa	1302	Pigott		M & Co
Grantley Hall	2955	Haan		Captain
Clan Ward	1893	Watson		M & Co
Nankin	2257	Rovert		P & O Co
Oriental	3785	Spicer	Aden	P & O Co
Highlander	1393	Dawson		W & A G & Co
Nizam	2941	Collier		T M & Co
Guulpara	1598	Cole		M & Co
Themsis	2553	Kenwick	Japan	P & O Co
Foreric	2991	Cowley	W & A Graham & Co	
Nadir	2941	Melsam		T M & Co
Khalif	2419	Middleton	K Nixon & Co	
Boscombe	2433	Taylor		

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination Date.	Agent.
B	Langdale	2366	Rout	Marseilles 8-10	W & A G & Co
C	Gunterfels	1795	Roda	Hamburg 3-10	Glade & Co
D	Clan Ross	1604	Dickson	Madras Ports 3-10	F M & Co
F	Edevold	2292	Hatelburg	Suez 5-10	R S & Co
O	Ula	3126	Stone	Berbera 3-10	M M & Co
N	Santhia	3-24	Phillips	Berbera 4-10	Transport
G	King Arthur	1047	Bunel		B & P S M Co
			Alongside N.		
Ran	e	3634	Carras	Berbera 2-10	Transport

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	Karachi	3-10	Do
Ponani	552	Mohomed	Bin...wan	3-10	Shepard & Co
Conriand	760	Ebrahim	Gulf Port	1-10	Do
Indravati	513	Mohamed		3-10	Shepard & Co
Caledonia	3320	Tocque			P & O Co
Soudan	1297	Hemming			Transport

VICTORIA DOCK

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Bohemia	2241	Hunt	Liverpool	7-10	W & A G & Co
2	Bengal	2757	Phillips	China	7-10	P & O Co
3	Jescric	3113	Shatton	Antwerp	12-10	W & A G & Co
4	Ville Tamatave	2257	Peancellier	Havre	8-10	K N & Co
5	China	2345	Cooke	China	21-10	P & O Co
6	Bombay Maru	3398	Moral	Japan	9-10	N Y K Kaisha
7	Prome	2249	Mackay	Dunkirk	10-10	K N & Co
8	Taunton	2161	Saeberg	Hull	7-10	T M & Co
9	Trentham Hall	2661	Laidlay	Karachi	3-10	K N & Co
10&11	Imaol	5909	Peabody	Hull	7-10	K N & Co
12	Portia	4198	Wheler	London	3-10	P & O Co
15	Belgian King	2170	Thompson	Leith	10-10	W & A G & Co

100 TON CRANE.

Safari	993	Winiker	Zanzibar	13-10 A Strandes

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Hilarius	1396	Sergent	Antwerp	J M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	King Arthur s	Bunel	Busreh, Sept 18
2	Caledonia s	Tocque	London, Sept 11
	Soudan (Transport)	Heming	Southampton, Sept 8
	Katoria s	Hirst	Persian Gulf &c
	Orissa s	Fry	Calcutta Sept 18
	Mahammadi s	Galley	Mauritius Sept 16

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Rance (Transport)	Corran	Karachi
	Dumra s	Rickford	Karachi
	R I M S Harding	Pillard	Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Gunfels for Hamburg Bremen via Karachi.
" Kingarth for Persian Gulf.
" Wensleydale for London Hamburg &c.
" Virginia for Liverpool Marseilles &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, OCTOBER 1.

Anchor Line S S "Circassia" left for Bombay this morning.

Clan Line S S "Clan Chattan" arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, SEPTEMBER 30.

Clan Line S S "Clan Colquhoun arrived from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

ADEN OCTOBER 1.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Peninsular with the homeward Mails of the 26 ultimo arrived here at noon to-day (Thursday.)

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 2nd inst. morning via Lamu and Mombassa.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. S. Silvia from Trieste, arrived at Karachi on the morning of the 2nd inst.

DIVINE SERVICE.

XVII. SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 4TH OCTOBER.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-33 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Eyre in[illegible] flat.
Hymns—370, 197, Caw 4, and 558.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Woodward in A.
Hymns—229, 545 and 23.
Collections for—Cathedral H. Schools.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service—(St Andrew's Church).
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service Rev. D. Mackiskan D. D.
Hymns—2, 553 and 265.
Psalm—43 Tune "Invocation".

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—43 Tune.
Hymns—225 Tune,
Hymn 176 Tune.
Hymn 228 Tune.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymns—333, and 163.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns—233, and 270.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Hymns—271, 310 and 224.
5 p. m.—Sunday and School.
Offertories during the day for Church expenses.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collection for the Church expenses and Poor.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
(Apollo Busder.)

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
11 a.m.—Divine Service.
6 p.m.—Divine Service, Preacher, Rev. L. E. Linzell.
All Seats free and Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
(Madras Time.)

8-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins.
Hymns—333, and 478.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—123, 187 and 525.

CHUBCA OF STEPHEN BANDRA.

11 a. m.—Matins, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—279. 197 and 323.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—421, 493, 315, 184 and 395.
4-45 p. m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—421, 421 and 374.

T. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral).
Alms for Church Expenses.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—161, 311 and 207.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—215, 387, 221 and 477.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Parade Service. Preacher Rev. Edward Geary.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Preacher Rev. D. M. McLean.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)
9-30 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. Edward Geary.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Rev. Edward Geary.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 p.m.—Main Cantada.
4-45 p.m.—Evensong.

ECONOMY

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCT. 3, 1903.

MR. BALFOUR AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

FRENCH journals are not, as a rule, very accurate mirrors of English politics, but their prophecy on the outcome of the present crisis, that Mr. Chamberlain will be premier in the next Parliament with a strong majority, will be accepted by many politicians as probable of realisation. The bold course adopted by the Colonial Secretary has gained for him the admiration of his supporters and antagonists alike. While the "Standard," which is strongly opposed to his proposals on the subject of tariff revision, contends that something, at any rate, has been gained by "the release of the Cabinet from the trammels of this most unhappy controversy" and expresses the hope that Ministers will "shake themselves free from its disturbing influence," the "Times" eulogises Mr. Chamberlain's statesmanship, declaring that he has been filled with the idea of England's historic and moral greatness, of her mission in the world and of her ability to fulfil it, and he has known how to impart something of his own conception to the whole of the British race, even our foreign rivals, despite their constant attacks, recognising in him the potential builder of that free and self-contained democratic world-empire under the British Crown and the British flag, which they dread not less for its ideals than for its material strength. "The greatest of the Imperial patriots we have yet produced because his faith in the empire is greatest," that is the verdict passed upon him and Mr. Chamberlain's resignation, regrettable, though it undoubtedly is, in some respects has done more than anything else to strengthen his hands and to win over public opinion to his side. It is in vain that the "Standard" grows furious over the "elements of dissension" to which the Unionist party "has been so wantonly exposed," and what it calls "the reckless haste and inconsiderate precipitancy which have worked such grave mischief." Mr. Chamberlain is in advance of his late colleagues, as reformers invariably are. The Radicals reluctantly admit this; but turn the fact to his disadvantage yet seek rather to condemn the Government than to overturow Mr. Chamberlain's arguments.

This morning's telegram tells us that Mr. Balfour has declared that the taxation of food is not within the limit of practical politics, though it is contended that the grant of preferential tariffs to the colonies would involve no such result. And it will be the aim of Mr. Chamberlain to demonstrate that point. Mr. Balfour is still unconvinced. It is perhaps a matter for regret that party-leaders could not agree upon a compromise on the basis of the Premier's retaliatory suggestions. Latest telegrams, however, seem to imply that the difference with Mr. Chamberlain is greater than his letter led us to suppose. The unscrupulous use of the cry of the dear loaf, in the absence of public discussion, has taken hold of Mr. Balfour. Mr. Chamberlain felt that serious prejudices had been created and that while people generally were alive to the danger of unrestricted competition on the part of those foreign countries that close their markets to us, while finding in our market an outlet for their surplus production, they have not yet appreciated the importance to our trade and colonial markets, nor the danger of losing them if we do not meet in some way their natural and patriotic desire for preferential trade. He desires a complete and lasting remedy. Innate Radicalism breaks through the thin veneering of Conservatism which was supposed to hold Mr. Chamberlain in thrall. Mr. Balfour's method is the more consistent with the moderately progressive-conservatism, characteristic of the party of which he is the chosen leader. Yet Mr. Chamberlain has had unexampled opportunities of watching the trend of events and of appreciating his kinsmen across the seas. He does indeed, as he claims, stand in a different position from any of his colleagues, and that being so he could do no less than strive to lead the way. But it must be clearly understood that Mr. Chamberlain does not seek to break up the Unionist party; nor does he endeavour to force his opinions of the necessities of the case upon their acceptance. Rather does he lean towards compromise. His letter to Mr. Balfour, which we reproduce in full, in our news columns, makes this clear. His suggestion is that the present policy of Government should be limited to the assertion of freedom in the case of all commercial relations with foreign countries. Mr. Balfour's reply on that point is in full agreement that "the time has come when a change should be made in the fiscal canons by which we have bound ourselves in our commercial dealings with other Governments." But it goes no further. It leaves the colonies rigorously alone.

Upon general principles of fiscal reform the two statesmen agree. It is when they come to discuss the extent to which it is desirable to apply them that they differ. "If there has been any difference between us in connection with this matter," wrote Mr. Balfour, "it has only been with regard to the practicability of a proposal which would seem to require on the part of the colonies a limitation in the all-round development of a protective policy and on the part of this country the establishment of a preference in favour of important colonial products." On the first of these requirements Mr. Balfour would say nothing, but if the second involved, as he believed it certainly would, "taxation, however light upon food-stuffs, I am convinced with you that public opinion is not yet ripe for such an arrangement." Mr. Balfour at Sheffield on Thursday therefore merely reiterated what he has all along held to be the plain outcome of granting preferential tariffs to the colonies. Public opinion in the colonies has demanded it. Mr. Chamberlain, as Colonial Secretary, merely discharged his duty to the colonies and endeavoured to fulfil his promises to them in advocating preferential treatment. There is, however, no split between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain. It will not be necessary for them to criticise one another in the [illegible] Balfour in his reply to Mr. [illegible] and precisely what he did at Sheffield. "If then this branch of fiscal reform (colonial perference) is not at present within the limit of practical politics, you are surely right in your advice not to treat it as indissolubly connected with the other branch of fiscal reform to which we both attach importance and which we believe the country is prepared to consider without prejudice." Free of office Mr. Chamberlain is now able to explain and popularise those principles of Imperial Union which he has so deeply at heart, and to plead for the most generous treatment of the colonies. He has already made a good beginning. Yesterday's telegram gave us his theories as to the self-correcting action of the suggested small duty on food-stuffs. All Mr. Balfour can offer in reply is that it is impracticable. The frequent repetition of Mr. Balfour's cry may make for the destruction of harmony which would be unfortunate. Mr. Chamberlain has undertaken a gigantic task, in which he will deserve all the success he achieves. He does not deny the correctness of Mr. Balfour's diagnosis of the state of public opinion. It is his to divert public opinion into the channel he would have it. But we regret that Ministers could not have devised means whereby they might, at the outset, have presented a combined front to their opponents. The adoption of Mr. Balfour's plan might have secured this. It tends against the success of either, extremist or moderatist, not to have adopted a common line of advance. Mr. Balfour, we believe, has greater likelihood of success. But it would be well, in view of future contingencies, to avoid irritating his late colleague, who does not by any means stand alone.

GREAT BRITAIN'S COAL SUPPLIES.

ONE of the most important assets of the United Kingdom, and one which has done as much to give her the commercial supremacy which she now enjoys as any other, is her coal. Months ago when Mr. Carnegie informed us that there was a limit to the productive capacities of the coal measures of Great Britain not a few of us had difficulty in concealing our alarm. We were only partially successful in hiding it, when we pointed to the possibilities which lay in the path of science, and hazarded the half-hearted conjecture that before our coal supplies gave out we should find some method of producing energy and heat which would be more in accordance with the enlightenment and scientific progress of the twentieth century than the mere burning of coal. But that the matter was serious and worthy of immediate consideration we have long admitted. Some time ago the Government appointed a Royal Commission to enquire into the state of the coal supplies of the United Kingdom, and they have just presented their first report. The document supplies evidence on three points:—the lowest depths which have as yet been reached in mining; the minimum thickness of workable seams of coal; and the waste in working. One thing is made certain by the report: The end of Great Britain's supplies will never be reached, but unfortunately the time will come when the miner will be unable to continue his labours because the conditions will be beyond human endurance. Of course as the distance from the surface of the earth increases, the temperature also becomes much higher, and the report concludes that a depth of 4,000 feet is the limit at which a human being can be expected to bear the radiations of the earth's internal heat. When the last seam above that plane has been worked out, then there will be a general shutting down of Great Britain's coal measures, and Mr. Carnegie's prophecy will have been verified. On the second point the report also gives some interesting evidence. At present, in many of the mines from which coal is being obtained, seams have been disregarded, not so much because they would not pay the price of the labour as because other and thicker seams have been discovered. This feature of the problem intensified its difficulty, for as a rule the thicker seam is be ow, and when the time arrives for the coal owner to bethink himself of the coal he has left behind in his search for quick profits, he will find himself unable to take advantage of it; simply because it would be unsafe to work above the cavern scooped from the lower measures of the mine. A good deal of coal is wasted by the antiquated method of the pick and shovel, and probably when the problem becomes more acute a serious attempt will be made to introduce the more economical coal-cutting machine. The first report of the Commission is full of interest.

DR. BARTON'S AIRSHIP.

ALL who take any interest in aerial navigation are eagerly looking forward to the trial of Dr. Barton's airship which is now approaching completion at the Alexandra Palace, and which it will be remembered was some time ago offered to and accepted by the War Office. Probably there are many who will be surprised to hear that the contract made by Dr. Barton with the War Office has been nullified owing to his inability to fulfil it in the time specified. The facts of the case as stated by the aeronaut himself are certainly not very flattering to the intelligence of the War Office. In the first place Dr. Barton undertook to build his ship, which by the way will carry seven passengers for a sum of £4,000. In view of statements which have been made as to the cost of other and smaller airships which have been built by other inventors, one can readily credit the statement of Dr. Barton that he expected to make nothing at all out of his first contract, indeed, for a ship the main specifications of which were that it should travel at the rate of thirteen miles an hour, make a circuit within a radius of 100 yards when required, carry food and fuel enough for three days, and remain in the air for that period, the bait held out to the inventor was certainly not enticing. Dr. Barton states that many of his materials had to be specially imported. This took time, and eventually he found himself unable to deliver his ship within the time stated. The War Office did not once inspect the work whilst it was in progress, and the only intimation he received from them after signing his contract was an order nullifying it because the time had been exceeded. However, the inventor is not particularly downcast, although we think that the treatment accorded to him was rather shabby in view of the work he has done in other directions to secure valuable information on the question of the use of the balloon in warfare. As a matter of fact Dr. Barton has other and evidently more advantageous offers for his ship, and one certainly cannot blame him if he considers these even though they come from sources which are not British. He has given some interesting information as to the mechanism of his airship. He states that it is driven in "pretty much the same manner as an ironclad." The ship will carry three engines, each of which will be capable of developing 150 h. p. The balloon, he says, is merely to maintain the equilibrium of the ship, which will be lifted by means of aeroplanes moving after the fashion of a set of Venetian shutters. Dr. Barton says that the airship of the near future will carry explosives which will scare armies more than all the artillery that has ever been invented and "they will be propelled round the world at a speed which will make steamships look silly."

SALT REVENUE IN SIND.

THE Report on the Administration of the Salt Department in Sind during the year 1902-03 shows that financially the Department is still very successful. There has been a steady though small annual increase in the gross receipts since 1898-99, and the total revenue of the Department last year was Rs. 7,79,608. This was an increase in the gross realisations of the Department of Rs. 29,299. This was due to larger sales during the year, and also to the opening of a temporary depot at Hyderabad. There was also a slight increase on the expenditure, but the percentage of disbursements to income was only 11·93 as against 11·69 in the preceding year. There was a considerable loss of salt by wastage during the year. Over 2,35,000 maunds were washed away by a cyclonic tide which submerged the Salt Works at Maurypur, and serious losses were also caused at the Saran Deposit by heavy rain, which recurred in August and September of last year. The loss at Maurypur was caused by the cyclone in the middle of June. The tide rose right above the level of the embankment which was washed away and the entire stock of salt at the depot was destroyed. Whilst efforts were being made to resume work at this station temporary depots were opened at Karachi and Hyderabad, and salt was sold at these new stations at the usual price. Government lost Rs. 28,000 by the destruction of the Maurypur depot. During the year the population of Sind consumed 7·39 lbs. of salt per head as against 7·13 lbs. during the previous year. The selling price of the article was reduced, and it now stands at Rs. 2-1-6 per maund at the depots of Maurypur, Saran, and Dilyar, and Rs. 2-9-0 at Sukkur. In the market the actual selling price of salt was as high as Rs. 3-7-0 against Rs. 3-6-10 in the preceding year. The slight increase in the price last year was due to the impetus given to the market by the destruction of the stock at Maurypur. The present report was issued over the signature of Mr. E. H Aitken and he appears to be thoroughly satisfied with the progress made by the department.

LORD LAMINGTON.

LORD LAMINGTON, the Governor-Designate of Bombay, as the special telegram from our London correspondent yesterday indicated, will take charge of his post in the early part of December. Leaving Marseilles in the Mongolia on November 27th he should be due here about December 11th. It is now no secret that Lord Lamington was expected to succeed Sir J. West Ridgeway in Ceylon, and in the surprise which his appointment to Bombay occasioned in some quarters various explanations have been offered. One of the causes which probably determined his selection for the Governorship of the Presidency, has, however, not been generally noted. Lord Lamington is a capable administrator with an excellent record, and he has the further advantage, a home writer tells us, of being the Viceroy's closest friend. The two men have been most intimate from boyhood, and it may therefore be assumed that Lord Curzon is better acquainted than anybody else with the abilities of the new Governor. It is an advantage to the Viceroy that the Governors of Bombay and Madras should both be personal friends of his Excellency, for they are less likely than others to find themselves compelled to oppose the policy of the Government of India.

THE hired transport Ranee, Captain W. S. Corran, sailed yesterday for Karachi. She will convey camels to Berbera.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. & O. Co's Mail steamer Caledonia from England.

THE question of utilising the surplus power of the electrical installation at the Cauvery Falls for the purpose of lighting the cantonment of Bangalore is now under consideration. The power supplied to the Mysore Goldfield appears so far to be working steadily and well.

IN view of the clear evidence that a revival of the plague epidemic in a virulent form has begun in Mysore City, a sum of three lakhs of rupees is to be expended in sweeping away some of the congested slums in the central part of the city, and in creating open spaces or parks in their place.

ONE of the questions to which it is understood Mr. E. Grant Burls, the India Office expert, will address his attention while in India, will be the placing of contracts for Government stores. He will especially consider whether it may not be practicable and expedient for the Government of India to be allowed greater latitude in the matter of obtaining stores in the country instead of from England, thereby in some cases saving expense, avoiding delay, and encouraging Indian trade. He will also, it is believed, take up the question of the standardisation of stores to facilitate readier and more economical compliance with Government indents on the part of the Home manufacturers. The requirements of the Military Department and the Public Works Department are particularly concerned.

A REMARKABLE improvement in the Imperial Revenue is recorded for the first four months of the current financial year, with the result that the Government of India finds itself better off to the extent of 412 lakhs than it was this time last year. The improvement would be still more conspicuous but for two considerable items of decrease, both clearly foreseen, one a decrease of 54 lakhs under the head of salt due mainly to the reduction of the salt tax; and the other a decrease of 12 lakhs under the head of Customs, chiefly attributable to the effect of the operation of the countervailing duties against bounty-fed sugar. But for these and one or two smaller items of decrease the revenue to date would be 216 lakhs better than at the same period of last year. The principal increases recorded are under the following heads: Land Revenue, 77 lakhs; Opium, 28 lakhs; Excise, 30 lakhs; Post Office and Telegraph, 23 lakhs; and Railways, 40 lakhs. None of these increases, except that under the head of land revenue, was anticipated in the Budget Statement last March.

THE case in which a native syce was charged before the Cantonment Magistrate of Jubbulpore with having assaulted a driver of the 52nd Field Battery was concluded on the 29th, when the accused was sentenced to three months rigor us imprisonment. The assault could hardly be described as a desperate one, and many a ruffian in England has gone near to beating the life out of another man, or a woman, for half the punishment. But here where a shove or a rap with a riding cane are treated as crimes, we do not know why the sentences are to be screwed up all round and should not be screwed up for syces with the rest, says the "Pioneer." The really serious part of the matter was the defence offered. The assailant not only said himself, but got three others of his fellows to swear in court that the soldier had assaulted him; but as nothing had been said of this when the matter was being inquired into by an officer immediately after its occurrence their story naturally did not hold. This evidence of this gentry shows that they, and probably every native who goes near a barrack, has heard, with embellishments, now the men have been warned against touching one of their race, and if they are led thereby to offer provocation to the soldiers to the multiplication of these unfortunate cases, such a result ought not to astonish anyone.

ALEXANDER DOWIE, the leader of the Zionists is about to send 300 of his disciples to Salt Lake city with the object of converting

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

SPEECH BY MR. BALFOUR.

TAX ON FOOD IMPRACTICABLE.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S LEAD.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

A Conference of Conservative Associations at Sheffield is being held, which Mr. Balfour will address to-night. The meeting received Mr. Chamberlain's name with vociferous cheers and that of Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton in silence, but the debate on the tariff question revealed a strong anti-reform element, especially as regards free food.

LATER.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at the Sheffield Conference, said the present state of affairs was absolutely inconsistent with Free Trade, as Cobden understood it, and for the past fifty years a wall of tariffs had been built up against us, and the Colonies have been building up a system of protection which will eventually make it as difficult to send goods to them as to protected countries. Free trade was a vain farce and Cobden never dreamed of the Trust system as the injury it would do us.

For the present state of things Mr. Balfour said, he knew no cure but knew a palliative, and asked the country to give the Government something with which to negotiate. With public opinion in its present state a tax on food was not within practical politics. This remedy could not be complete even if tried in its integrity and could not be thus tried because the country would not tolerate a tax on food. But he had been asked to give a lead and as leader of the Party he meant to lead it.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

The "Daily Graphic," "Standard," and "Daily Chronicle" are disappointed with Mr. Balfour's address at Sheffield and say he has not yet given a definite statement of his policy and has not answered the question which is pre occupying the public mind.

The "Daily Telegraph" says Mr. Balfour has shown himself in complete agreement with Mr. Chamberlain, and his proposals are the inevitable and indispensable preliminaries to the adoption of Mr. Chamberlain's policy.

The "Daily News" says Mr. Balfour has thrown off the mask and declared for protection pure and simple.

MR. RITCHIE'S RESIGNATION.

A telegram from Mr. Ritchie has been published saying he knew nothing of Mr. Chamberlain's resignation till the 17th September.

LORD MILNER DECLINES COLONIAL SECRETARYSHIP.

Mr. Balfour at Sheffield announced that Lord Milner had declined the Colonial Secretaryship.

Lord Milner has returned to London from the Continent.

FIGHTING BETWEEN TURKS AND BULGARIANS.

It is announced at Sofia that desperate fighting is proceeding between the Turks and Bulgarians in the districts of Razlog, Melnek, Demirhissar and Kevrokop.

JAPANESE ACTIVITY.

A "Daily Mail" telegram from Kobe states that Japanese troops have left Dari for Korea and more are expected to embark at Karatsu. Great activity prevails at headquarters. The 12th Division which garrison Tsu hima has been reinforced by two battalions.

Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador in London, who has been interviewed regarding the above statement, says that if anything serious was contemplated he must have heard of the same. Matters in the Far East appeared to be very quiet and the supposed movement of troops refer ed to the changing of the guard along the telegraph line to Seoul and Chemulpo.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

Bombay mails of the 19th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 1st instant.

THE MECCA PILGRIMAGE.

PLAGUE RESTRICTIONS MODIFIED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 2.

It is notified that the Haj will be open during the ensuing pilgrim season and that intending pilgrims will be kept under medical observation at the port of embarkation only as a precaution against plague. Segregation, in camp near their own homes is thus abolished. They will be allowed to embark only from the ports of Bombay and Chittagong.

A NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY IN CUTCH

SIMLA, OCTOBER 2.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction by the Cutch Durbar of a two foot six inch railway from Anjor to Tuna.

NEW INDIAN MARINE LAUNCH.

The construction by the Indian Marine Department is sanctioned of a launch in connection with coast artillery target practice at Bombay and Karachi.

CANTONMENT FUNDS.

It has been decided to apply the balance of the Abkari and Cantonment funds of the abandoned stations of Hingoli, Jalna and Raichore to the reduction of the loan made from the Berar revenues for Famine Relief Works at the two first of these places. The Aurangabad Cantonment fund is to continue to bear the annual charges due to the Nizam's Government for water supply.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant W. C. Frith, Indian Marine, is permitted to retire

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. Henry, Perry and Harris receive promotion vice Captain Hobbs retired.

Bombay Assistant-Surgeons Amour, Ross, Quadros and Wale receive a step in promotion each.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Adair, 30th Baluchis has been appointed Adjutant, Zhob Levy Corp.

The Cantonment House Accommodation Act is applied to Secunderabad Cantonment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the estimates amounting to 71 lakhs for construction of the extension of Jech Doab railway from Sargoda to Shorkot, 103 miles.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 2.

A corps of coolies is to be organised for work in the Teesta Valley, and Major Beynon, 23rd Gurkhas has been selected to command it.

Indian Marine Lieutenants, Buwden, Fawell, Willock and Locke have proceeded home for a course at Greenwhich.

A consignment of camels embarks at Karachi next Saturday for Somaliland.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, SEPT. 11.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

The undermentioned Majors to be Lieut-Colonels: S G D Smith, C H L P Wilson, Brev-Lieut.-Col. E J Phipp-Hornby, V.C., E A Fanshawe, F B Lecky, D S O., C F Blandy, C B Watkins.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—A R B Savage, A J Battine, T H Crozier, E H T Parsons

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Capt. W J McElhoney to be Major Capt G M Duff to be Major.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Loyal North Lancashire Reg—Sec. C W W Santies, from 10th Hussars, to be Sec Lieutenant.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt. C Ashbourtham to be Major.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut Col W G Chester, M B, to be Colonel, vice Col R Egham, retired.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Maj C. F. H. Beardmore, Staff Paymaster, is granted the substantive rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; Capt. G. G. O'N. Pay Paymaster, is granted the substantive rank of Major in the Army.

ARMY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Vet-Lieutenants to be Vet-Captains:—J T Cole, F R C V S, W M Millay.

MEMORANDUM.

Col L R H D Campbell, C B (now Unemployed Supernumerary List, Indian Army), on relinquishing the local rank of Maj-General with the China Expeditionary Force and the command of a 2nd Class District in India, is granted the hon rank of Maj-General. Qr-mr and Hon Capt J T Seaman, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Reg), is granted the hon rank of Major.

INDIA OFFICE SEPT. 11.

The King has approved of the following promotions:—

INDIAN ARMY.

Major to be Lieut-Colonel:—K M Foss.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenants to be Captains:—J. D. Graham, M. B. C A Sprawson, M.D., M MacKelvie, M.B., W Lapsley M B., W H Cazalay, M A Browne, M.B., W V Coppinger, M.D., A Spitzler, M.B., W J. O'S Oxley, M.B., Macense, D J M Deas, M B, W M Houston M B, W D A Keye, M D G J G Young, M B, J G Good M B A Chalmers M B W G Hamilton, S R Gadkin

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—Lieut-Col. A J W Allen A A G of a District to be Commandant. Donald Deputy Judge Advocate General in the Army to be Judge Advocate-General in India Maj C Oatley Indian Army to be Station Staff Officer First Class.

LINE BATTALIONS

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), Second Lieutenant E J. F. Johnston to be Lieutenant vice J H Mackenzie promoted Dated 11th 22nd April 1903

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment) Captain Beauchamp T. H. D S O is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 11th November 1902

The promotion to the rank of Captain of the undermentioned Lieutenants is antedated as follows:—Edmund B. Wild, Grenadier Guards 1st November 1902 vice B A. F. H. D SO

Bryan T Churcher 11th November 1902

Maurice G Heath to 3rd January 1903 vice W J T Glasgow promoted

Philip Vere, to 22nd January 1903 vice H St. C. Wilkins seconded.

Lieutenant Paul Whetham to be Captain vice Brevet Major W. D. Bird D. S. O. seconded Brevet 27th April 1903

The restoration to the Establishment of Supernumerary Lieutenant Arthur E. MacNamara is antedated to 11th November 1902 to complete establishment,

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants is antedated as follow:—

H F Lewis to 2nd November, 1902 vice R K Mott resigned.

J E C Wilcox to 1st January 1903 vice R O H Livesay D S O promoted.

C A Dyer to 1st January, 1903 vice J E C Wilcox seconded for service under the Colonial office.

R Brudenell, 11th to 3rd January 1903.

G Adams to 3rd January 1903

THE ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains—John H D Costeker D S O vice F Dive second. Dated 3rd June 1903

William M Darvill vice F G Skipwith seconded. Dated 1st July 1903.

Guy B Mathews, vice W M Darvill, seconded for service with the West African Regiment Dated 1st July, 1903.

The undermentioned Supernumerary Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

Francis R Carleton, vice J H D Costeker, DSO Dated 3rd June 1903.

Lawrence H Little, vice G B Marriott. Dated 1st July, 1903.

The S. H. R. Regiment, Second Lieutenant E H Reid to be Lieutenant, vice R W B Onslow, seconded. Dated 11th July, 1903.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Captain Edward H E Daniell, D S O is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 14th August, 1903.

Lieutenant William M As on to be Adjutant, vice Captain E H E Daniell, D S O who has resigned that appointment. Dated 31st May, 1903.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, the promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieutenant Thomas G. D. Bliss, which was notified in the Gazette of 24th January, 1900, is cancelled, that officer having been transferred to the Army Pay Department with an anterior date.

Second Lieutenant H C Smith to be Lieutenant, vice F G Olive, promoted, dated 30th June 1903.

The undermentioned Lieutenants, the undermentioned officers are seconded for service with the Indian Army:—

Second Lieut G Seringham, dated 22nd Jan 1903.

Lieut William S Rice, dated 3rd February 1903.

Second Lieut J A Dean to be Lieut, vice R S J Bayly, transferred to the Indian Army Dated 8th April 1903

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—W D Croft, vice F A C Hamilton, promoted Dated 20th May, 1903.

G. R. W. Wilmer, vice W D Croft, seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 20th May, 1903.

C S Cameron, vice E S Girdwood, appointed Adjutant. Dated 1st July, 1903.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Lieutenant Geoffrey Nigel Fitzjohn, from 6th Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 19th September, 1903.

The East Lancashire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Cyril Fiescher from 3rd Battalion, The Roy Lancashire Lancashire Regiment to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 19th September 1903.

The East Surrey Regiment, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Army. Dated 20th February, 1903:—

C. S. D Aguil (now Lieutenant).

P. Mortimer

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant E. St. L. show is antedated to 25th March, 1903, C. S. D Aguilar, seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Border Regiment, Second Lieutenant J. W. Chantry to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment. Dated 27th July, 1903.

The Prince of Wale's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment). The undermentioned Second Lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Army. Dated 11 March, 1903:—

E. H. Hawkins.

H. M. Hogg.

P. A. Maxwell.

Lieutenant Percy Beaumont, from 6th Battalion, The Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 19th September, 1903.

The Queens Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Second Lieutenant A. DE. Knox to be Lieutenant, vice E. D. Luard, seconded, dated 22nd May, 1903.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), Second Lieutenant Francis John Wyley, from 3rd Battalion, The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 19th September, 1903.

The King's Own (Shropshire Light Infantry). The undermentioned Second Lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Army. Dated 12th March, 1903:—

L. Forbes.

R. A. K. Wilson

W E Fleming.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Supernumerary Lieutenant Alexander R Leith to be Lieutenant, vice J F R Pixley, deceased. Dated 28th August, 1903

The York and Lancaster Regiment, Lieutenant Henry Edmeades to be Captain, vice H F Byrer, seconded for service under the Foreign Office, Dated 20th July, 1902.

The promotion to the rank of Captain of the undermentioned Lieutenants is post-dated as follows

Herbert W Duckworth to 2nd September, 1902, vice F E Birch reported seconded.

Hugh R Headlam to 2nd April 1903 vice C W Justice seconded.

Gilbert H Wedgood to 2nd April, 1903 vice H R Headlam seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Lieutenant Hugh R Headlam is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army Dated 21st March 1903, instead of as notified in Gazette of 3rd April 1903.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant H G manson is vice H A Duckworth promoted instead of as notified in the Gazette of 23rd January 1903.

The undermentioned officers are seconded for service with the Indian Army. Dated 21st December 1902:—

Lieutenant Herbert G Manson Second Lieutenant R W L de B Smart C T Shaw.

A P Wodehouse,

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant R. M. Williams is antedated to 19th January 1903 vice H. G. Manson seconded.

Second Lieutenant Francis Kyle Hardy from 3rd Battalion The Hampshire Regiment (University Candidate) to be Second Lieutenant to complete establishment. Dated 19th September 1903

The Durham Light Infantry Major George M. Saunders is placed on retire pay. Dated 8th September 1903

The undermentioned Second Lieutenant are seconded for service with the Indian Army

Dated 10th December 1902:—

R E A Blewitt

H N Jackson

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel E H Fenn, C I E, to be Colonel vice W McWatters retired. Dated 31st August 1903.

The undermentioned Gentlemen to be Lieutenants on probation. Dated 31st August, 1903—Arthur Gordon Horsley, Capt. & Q. M. B Douglas Percival Watson M B, Thomas Scarbrough Dudding Carrick Hey Robertson M B Francis Montagu Maxwell Commander John Edward Powell Robert Houston Shaw Nicol M B Osborne de ers M B David Duncan Fulton M B Santiago Luis Pellant Charles Reginald Bradley Hugh Herbert James Fawcett Thomas James Wright Gerard Ainslie Kempthorne James Thomas McEntire M B Stanley Everard Lewis M B Stanley Everard Lewis M B Norcott Desterre Harvey an M B Joseph Allen Longley M B Norman Edwin Dunkerton Patrick John Hanafin Arthur Garr Osburn Marmaduke Cardew Wetherell, M B Reginald Thomas Collins William MacDowall Mac Dowall Francis John Turner Harold Crossley Hirsch F R C S. Edin Gordon Steverts Tucker M B John Duncan Richmond, M B Forbes Manson B John Duncan Richmond, M B Forbes Manson B John Duncan Richmond, M B Forbes Manson B Grant Tulloch Ernest Mure Glanvill M B, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S P Rolt. The York and Lancaster Regiment appointed a Commandant School of Instruction for Mounted Infantry Dated 2nd September 1903.

Captain E Pearce-Serocold The King's Royal Rifle Corps to be a Staff Captain (for Musketry) vice Captain A F Evans-Lombe The Highland Light Infantry who has vacated the appointment of District Inspector of Musketry Dated 23rd August 1903.

The undermentioned appointment are made to the Remount Department on reorganization:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel B L Tollmery C B retired pay to be continued in the appointment of Assistant Inspector Dated 15th August 1903.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel H P Douglas-Willan, C B, retired pay to be continued in the appointment of Assistant Inspector Dated 15th August 1903.

Lieut-Colonel D E Wood, retired pay from Staff Captain of Remounts (temporary) to be an Assistant Inspector Dated 15th August 1903.

The undermentioned temporary appointment is made to the Staff in South Africa:—

Captain S W Robinson, Royal Artillery, to be a Staff Captain for Intelligence Dated 1st Sept 1902

The date of the appointment of Capt and Brevet Major H H Marsonas The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry) as Aide-de-Camp is 30th October 1902 and not as stated in the Gazette of the 3rd March 1903

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Vernon Pashal Monteith is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, Dated 19 th August, 1903.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of the 2nd September 1903:—

To be Staff Nurses—

Miss Clara Statham Mason provisionally. Dated 3rd August 1903.

Miss Margaret Mabel Rees provisionally. Dated 3rd August 1903.

Miss Mary Walker provisionally. Dated 3rd August 1903.

The undermentioned Lady to be:—Sister Miss Edith Mary Moock-Mason, provisionally. Dated 1st September, 1903.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Horace G. P. Beauchamp, C.B., half-pay, to be Colonel. Dated 9 th September 1903.

SPORTS AT POONA.

MILITARY CROSS COUNTRY RACE.

POONA, OCT. 2.

THE Military Cross Country Race organised in connection with the recent Assault-at-Arms came off this evening under heavy rain. According to terms the event was open to teams of ten men from each regiment. Competing marks were awarded in proportion to the numbers started, the first man receiving a number of marks correspondending to the number of starters; each following man, one loss. The team receiving the best total to be declared winner. Five British regiment's entered, but only four contested, namely, the Buffs, the Oxfordshire, the North Staffordshire and the Connaught Rangers. Six native teams signified their intention of competing, namely, the Sappers and Miners, the 20th Bombay Infantry, the 25th Bombay Rifles Depots, the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, the 14th Bombay Infantry, and the 2nd team of the 25th Bombay Rifles. The race which was organised by Colonel Cleary Hill, Inspector-General of Gymnasia, was run under the direction and in the immediatiate presence of Major-General Bennett. The start was from the Gibbet Hill to the South of the sholapur Road, and the course was led from the Hill down the valley on the further side and thence across the nullah and the Purandhar Road, where it went up the hill again to the Towers of Silence, returning thence down to the Purandhar Road, and passed the Officers' Quarters. In through the Oxford barraks by Quarte.-Guard and finished at open circle just near the race course. Between the second and the third furlongs the course was laid out by Captain Lewis, Superintendent of Gymnasia, and Quartermaster Chinnery about 3-4 miles in length. The native teams lined first for start at 4-20. Colonel Hill unfortunately was too ill to attend, but Major-General Burnett was present and took the duties of starter and sent the men off. Captain Crawford and several other officers followed the men. The going was extremely heavy. An hour after the first lot had despatched the British lined up, the only absentee being the R. F. A. from Kirkee. When these were despatched General Barnett came near the winning post where large crowd assembled. The band of the Oxfords was in attendance, prepared to add musical honours to the other tributes. The judges were Major Murray and Captain Bean who prepared tickets for the expected arrival. The first man to be was of the 28th Bombay Rifles, named Sepoy Parthasarthi, who led quite a street from the man of the 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. Next followed quite a group of the 20th Bombay Infantry whose success the team was nearly assured, and after them one of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers who was followed by the 25th Bombay Rifles and the 20th Bombay Infantry. The rest came in threes and fours, some good sports being witnessed. At the end the first man took some 48 minutes to complete the course. Among the British the first man was Private Adams, Oxfords Light Infantry, who led about 50 yards from Private Riley of the Connaughts. The third to arrive also belonged to the Oxford. He was followed by other two of the Connaught and the man of the North-Staffordshire. The Buffs were rather low down. When all turned up the marks were totalled up. The Connaughts won the cup. The following are the results:—1st—20th Infantry 657 marks, 2nd-Sappers and Miners 448 marks, 3rd—25th Rifles 37 marks; 4th—1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent 325 marks; 5th—20th Infantry, 2nd Team, 285 marsk; 6th—2nd Grenadiers 267 marks, 7th—Bombay Pioneers 148 marks. The result of the British teams were:—1st—Connaught Rangers 312 marks; 2nd—Oxfordshire 277 marks; 3rd—The Buffs 142 marks. General Burnett in presenting the cups and medals to the two winning teams complimented the men on the manner in which they had run this competition, He said it had been got up solely in the interest of the sport, but was meant to serve as an example for the training of the men as efficient soldiers. It would acoustom them and their eyes in observing the difficulties of the country and thus fit them better to serve their King and the Country. He would like to see this competition extended next year not to five miles but to three days work, and have all the troops taxing part. The General then handed the cup to the winning teams.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE AT SIMLA.

THE railway delegates who have up, to date notified their intention of attending the Conference at Simla on the 26th instant, are the Bengal and North-Western Railway, Mr. Neville; the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Messrs. Burt and Pope; the Bombay, Baroda Railway, Messrs. Harvey and Cromelin; the South Indian Railway, Major Shelley and Mr. McClonghan; the Bhavangar-Porbandar Railway, Mr. Rowland; the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Messrs. Wenden and Rumboll; the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, Mr. Pendlebury; the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Messrs. Beckett and Clarke; the Southern Mahratta Railway, Lieutenant-Colonel Burn, Mr. Murdock and Mr. Wright; the Assam-Bengal Railway, Mr. Stracey; the North-Western Railway, Messrs. Finney and Keene and Lieutenant-Colonel Cowie.

LIEUTENANT RICKFORDS RELEASE.

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 2.

Lieutenant Rickford has been released from the Central Jail here, having served his six weeks' simple imprisonment on the conviction for issuing cheques that were dishonoured. Shortly after his liberation, while taking train for Bombay, he was arrested on the platform on a civil warrant before the judgment obtained by the agent of Messrs. Addison and company, Madras, who claimed Rs. 420 on account of a bicycle sold to Lieutenant Rickford and subsequent costs. The defendant was produced before the District Judge and paid up the demand in the course of the day. Rickford ceased to be serving in His Majesty's Army since August 21st, the date of his conviction.

HEAVY RAIN IN BANGALORE.

HOUSES COLLAPSING

An unusual rain continues to fall day and night in Bangalore, the average of ten years being already exceeded by 10 inches. Houses are collapsing in various quarters.

CRICKET AT MADRAS.

MADRAS vs BANGALORE.

Madras vs. Bangalore cricket match began here to-day on wedden pitch, the visitors scoring 69 runs in their first innings. But after luncheon play was abandoned owing to heavy rain.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

"MONDAY'S Cabinet meeting is causing great excitement in political circles but it is not expected to lead to dramatic results." Thus remarked an enterprising journal, whose proprietor is a strong supporter of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy and handin-glove with the ex-Colonial Secretary as we must now learn to call the statesman who had almost come to be regarded as a fixture at the Colonial Office. Monday came and as the central figure in its deliberations passed along Charles Street to the Foreign Office with Mr. Gerald Balfour (the two have always seemed very friendly) some workmen employed in the construction of the new Government Offices hooted. Mr. Chamberlain is not easily disconcerted, but it is said that he seemed quite upset by this manifestation although, after all, it did not amount to much. That it was pre-arranged, I do not believe. For although I met Lord George Hamilton going to the second Cabinet Council on Tuesday via Charles Street it is rarely that Ministers approach the Foreign Office by that direction, and Mr. Chamberlain least of all. The sitting on Monday lasted three hours, and the first impression was that it was not going to lead to any "dramatic results." Subsequently this idea gave way to a feeling that there would after all be resignations but the seceders, it was assumed, would be confined to one Cabinet Minister (Mr. Ritchie), and a stray subordinate or two. Then came surprise No 1 in the shape of Mr. Balfour's pamphlet entitled "Insular Free Trade", pronouncing strongly for retaliation but saying nothing about the taxation of food, and next to nothing respecting preferential tariffs. This, it was at once seen, entirely altered the situation and renewed rumours of impending resignations sprung up. The possibility of Mr. Chamberlain's retirement was indeed suggested, but only to be dismissed as extremely unlikely. The resignation of Mr. Ritchie was taken almost as a matter of course, and he was practically told by one of the Ministerial journals to clear out as soon as possible. Whispers that he would be accompanied in his withdrawal from the Cabinet by Lord George Hamilton as another convinced Cobdenite were heard, but nobody I have met ever contemplated that both Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Chamberlain would go out. The topsy-turvy nature of the resignations occurred to Mr. Balfour when in his letter of Wednesday to Mr. Chamberlain the Prime Minister writes:—"Agreeing as I do with you that the time has come when a change should be made in the fiscal canons by which we have bound ourselves in our commercial dealings with other Governments, it seems paradoxical indeed that you should leave the Cabinet at the same time that others of my colleagues are leaving it who disagree on this very point with us both. Yet I cannot but admit, however reluctantly, that there is some force in the arguments with which you support that course based as they are upon your special and personal relation to that portion of the controversy which deals with Colonial preference."

The true inwardness of Mr Chamberlain's resignation would seem to be that he resigns not because of any disagreement in policy with Mr Balfour but in order to stave off the General Election as far as possible. Although it is true that the Liberal majority at St. Andrew's yesterday was not strikingly large, there is no shadow of a doubt that if an appeal to the country were made to-morrow, and made by a Government whose strongest member held views on fiscal questions at present as he admits in his letter to Mr. Balfour, opposed by the majority of the constituencies, the result would be crushing. If by reconstituting his Government Mr. Balfour can manage to keep the Ministerial barque afloat, he may be able to choose his own time for dissolving Parliament. His reluctance to go to the country at the present moment is only natural. Any other course would be suicidal and, as a matter of tactics, Mr. Balfour's action is as prudent as it is justifiable. Ministerial papers say that there will not be a dissolution for another twelve months. Perhaps; but it will perhaps be better to wait until Mr. Balfour has remodelled his Cabinet for indulging in the proverbially unsafe practice of prophesying. Apart from this, it is much too soon to estimate the full effects of the startling events of the past five days. The more responsible journals are cautious in the views they express this morning. The "Times" is particularly careful not to commit itself to any definite opinions, and in its leading article on the situation confines itself chiefly to a paraphrase of the correspondence between Mr Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour. It seems to think that matters might have been worse. After paying unextravagant tributes to Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton, the "Times" observes:—"A far more serious defection from every point of view would have been that of the Duke of Devonshire; but he has happily seen no reason to justify him in resigning. He has not disguised his inability to acquiesce in Mr. Chamberlain's policy. That policy, however, is not now in its entirety the policy of the Government. The Duke of Devonshire, who was the colleague of Mr. Gladstone when that eminent disciple of Cobden negotiated with France on the hardly fe el, like some of our economic purists, that it is morally impossible to work for the recovery of our fiscal liberty of negotiation. While Mr. Balfour is backed by the Duke of Devonshire and the rest of the Ministry, except the Cobdenite seceders, and while he has Mr. Chamberlain's loyal and independent support, the reconstruction of the Cabinet need not be expected to involve very serious difficulties." But how long will Mr. Balfour be backed by the Duke of Devonshire? The "Standard" implores his Grace and others like-minded, not to desert the ship at this critical moment:—"The Duke of Devonshire, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and Lord Londonderry must understand that they can serve their cause far more effectively by remaining in the Cabinet than by abandoning it. Mr. Balfour's somewhat academic advocacy of reprisals against aggressive foreign competition ought not to alarm them. The Prime Minister, while maintaining that we shall be well advised to provide ourselves with more effective means for commercial negotiation with Foreign Powers has no definite measures to suggest; and it is well understood that a General Election must precede any actual change of method. There is, then, no valid excuse for inflicting further blows upon the stability of the Unionists." But while it pleads for unity it cannot refrain, from giving Mr. Chamberlain a parting kick. "The most mortifying reflection is that these disasters need never have occurred. The raising of the preferential tariffs question was purely gratuitous. There was no demand for it whatever in this country, nor has there ever been the smallest evidence that the Colonies were pressing for it. To throw this apple of discord into the arena of English politics was one of the most unfortunate errors that has ever been committed in the history of parties. It is the more regrettable that the statesman who did so much to create and consolidate the Unionist coalition has been the one to shake its foundations."

LORD ROSEBERY AND LORD KITCHENER

We were told a few days ago that Lord Rosebery's letter to an imaginary correspondent re-iterating his demand for the recall of Lord Kitchener to reform the War Office has "enormously strengthened public opinion in favour of that scheme." It may be so, but I see no evidence to justify this statement. On the whole, I should say, that the letter has been received, if not with coldness at any rate with polite scepticism, and that by nine out of ten people it has been practically forgotten by this time. This is not to say that the country distrusts Lord Kitchener. In the case of some prominent public men who hold office in remote parts of the Empire they, apparently for no reason, except that they are a long way off, lose ground at home. That is not the case with Lord Kitchener. He stands just as high in public estimation as ever he did, indeed, he has almost come to be regarded as "our only General." If Lord Rosebery's proposal has not been welcomed even at a time when the War Commission revelations have made the British public eagerly willing to consider any and every suggestion for military reforms, it is because it is regarded as fanciful and unworkable. There is also the wide-spread feeling that Lord Kitchener would probably prefer to remain in India than to cleanse the Augean Stable of Pall Mall. They do not agree with Lord Rosebery, whose opinions in these days do not carry the weight they did a few years ago, that Lord Kitchener's relations to the Cabinet "would easily be settled by mere methods than one," and so far from considering that his services are wasted in India they think he could not be better employed. The "Times," which has made a special study of our military system and knows better than most people what is wanted, puts the case against Lord Rosebery with great force. "Lord Rosebery still adheres to the conviction that our only hope of Army reform is to put ourselves into the hands of Lord Kitchener as absolute dictator, and to abide by the result. If his argument really held good, there is no reason why it should not be applied in every department of Government or why Parliament should no be suspended for a few years while our most eminent citizen reformed the State." The faults of our organisations, the leading journal proceeds to remind us, are perfectly well-known and might be remedied to-morrow. "Nor," it continues, "with all our admiration for Lord Kitchener's great qualities, can we be certain that those qualities are exactly fitted to the emergency. An excellent builder may prove but an indifferent architect, and Lord Kitchener's fin ancial ability and splendid energy, as proved in Egypt and South Africa are not in themselves sufficient pr of that he is the only person to remodel a complicated organization of whose working, it is worth, notin the least very little personal experience. And there is another small point which Lord Rosebery might do well to consider. It would hardly do for a dictator to stay on and carry out his own reforms. Solon, after laying down his sweeping revision of the Athenian Constitution, went into voluntary exile for ten years. But we cannot afford thus to oge Lord Kitchener. We want him first of all, and now, in India, where he is engaged in making perfect our first fighting army, and we cannot call him away from there. We shall want him still more—when we have secured a proper organization at the War Office—to give effect to that organization."

ARE WE PHILISTINES?

"Contempt of letters in Great Britain," wrote the late Sir Walter Besant, "exists deep down in the national heart—not contempt for the work, understand; it that were so, then, indeed of all mankind we should be the most miserable. The contempt is for the men who produce that work." This complaint, or something like it, has been the burden of numerous deliverances at the Southport meeting of the British Association. The President, Sir Norman Lockyer, it will be remembered, in his opening address made much of our neglect of learning and quoted the frank admission of Mr. Balfour that the boys of 17 or 18 who have to be educated in our public and secondary schools "do not cared a farthing about the world they live in, except in so far as it concerns the cricket field, or the football field, or the river." How can we expect English boys to be different when they see that English schoolmasters are in some cases, at all events, chosen for their positions not because of their ability in teaching the young idea how to shoot but in teaching the young limbs how to play cricket or football, and when they hear that at an ancient English University fellowships are sometimes conferred upon men not on account of their scholastic attainments but owing to their proficiency in and devotion to athletics? What a humiliating confession was that made by Professor Sydney J. Hickson, F. R. S., in his address as President of the Zoological Section of the British Association, namely, that in this country, more than in any other, that is called civilized, there prevails among all classes an extraordinary ignorance of the first principles of biological science, perhaps the most fascinating of all sciences. It is this ignorance on the part of the general public, Professor Hickson believes, which prevents biologists from gaining that sympathy for their aims which they think is necessary, not only for the reputation but also for the welfare of our country. Strange to say the science of natural history is as a closed book to most of those who, after a public school and university education, have attained to positions of trust and responsibility in our national and local governments. Moreover, and this perhaps would be considered an exaggeration if stated by a less authority than Professor Rickman, "there are many who have gained a high position as men of science and whose opinion is frequently quoted as authoritative on questions affecting science in general, who are more ignorant of the first principles of the science of biology than the Dutch schoolboy of 15 years of age." May it not be that the prevailing ignorance of this and other sciences is the real reason why in regard to inventions we are not holding our own? This is an evil that neither preferential tariffs nor retaliation will not cure.

MRS. SMEATON AND LORD CURZON.

Mrs. Smeaton is evidently determined to exercise the privilege of her sex, and to have the last word in the controversy about the so-called ivory suite She returns to the charge this morning and brushes aside the poor Maharaja's explanations with a sneer. "It was to be expected that the submissive pen of the Maharaja of Benares would be at the service of the Viceroy in connection with this incident." His letter "busies itself with trivialities," all this is merely to distract attention from the main issue, and she triumphantly declares "the facts remain as stated in my letter of July 30th." She then recapitulates her charge and quotes the "Pioneer" in support of her remarks. She boldly passes over the Maharaja's "well meaning attempts to throw an air of doubt on minor points in her narrative," though she possesses proofs that "even in these small details" her memory did not fail her. She crushingly concludes:—"It is naturally inconvenient and not a little disconcerting to Lord Curzon, who assumes the pose of a reformer, and who has been eulogised by the Secretary of State as a ruler who turns down on a corner of the veil lifted and the clay feet exposed to the vulgar gaze. He has my profound commiseration". The gentleman, who has my profound commiseration, is poor Mr. Havell of the Calcutta School of Art, who has been so thoughtlessly dragged into this miserable controversy and who denies that he ever suggested to any one that "the said furniture had cost originally a thousand pounds." The "said furniture", he tells us, is of wood veneered with thin plates of ivory and to estimate its value at £1,000 would, he suggests, be "entirely fantastic." Mrs. Smeaton in the communication that appeared this morning, again refers to the "exquisitely carved suite of ivory furniture," but her letter is dated September 15th, the day before the publication of Mr. Havell's explanations.

OLLA PODRIDA.

One of the realistic scenes in the "melo-farce"—"The Flood Tide"—produced at Drury Lane last night, is a burst dam. I am afraid there was more than one burst dam at the National Theatre" last night when in the middle of the perform nce the news of the Ministerial resignation was brought in and led to an immediate exodus of journalists, par icularly London correspondents of country papers. These gentlemen were really enjoying, what the "Times" critic calls "Mr. Raleigh's very pretty talent for turning the conventional Drury Lane play inside out by the method of irony," and were considerably annoyed at being obliged to forsake their comfortable 'fauteuils' and to rush off to their respective offices in order to comment on an event even more dramatic than any that Mr. Raleigh had presented to their admiring gaze.

A paragraph in this evening's "Pall Mall" informs us that a letter was recently delivered with this confused address:—"The Editor, Canadian Magazine Toronto, Canada, United States of America." Some years ago the late Mr. W. S. Caine, M. P., gave a dinner in honour of an antipodean politician who at the head of the menu card was described as late leader of the Opposition, Victoria, New South Wales.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—SEPTEMBER 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr H A L ma B Cov
Mr H A H oper B
Mr A E H Walker B
Mr P Lampard B
Capt E M Illington 1 M
Mr E M S M
Mr E J S White M
Mr E L Sals Bo Cov

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Commander T H Heming R N B extraordinary leave without pay for 1 week
Mr E M Buchanan B extra ordinary leave without pay for 1 week
Sir Andrew Fraser K C S I B Cov 3 weeks extraordinary leave without pay
Mr D Baird 1 furl extended to Dec 14 1903
Mr H Rae Hailey B Cov 3 days furl
Mr C G Lissant B 2 mo M C
Mr F V Mcinerny B 2 mo M C
Mr H V Cobb B Cov special leave commuted on furl on private affairs and extended by 8 mo
Mr T Latham B 2 mo furl
Mr R A Kerr B 1 mo M C
Mr B C Allen B Cov 3 weeks furl
Mr C G Evers B 8 mo ext

ALLEGED FORGED HUNDIS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard the suit brought by Haji Khanoo Moosa against Tulokchand Hukamchand and others carrying on business in Bombay under the name and style of Tulokchand Memraj, in which the plaintiff prayed judgment for Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 2,400 together with interest from 30th June and 3rd July, 1901, respectively, and costs. Mr. Raikes and Mr. Jackson, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Davar, and Mr. Bomanji, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that he is a merchant and carries on business by means of his constituted attorneys at Bombay and Karachi and various places up to 15th June, 1901, a "shah jog" hundi for Rs. 1,200 drawn by one Govindjee Jadowjee was paid to favour of Sulleman Umer, also of Karachi, by one Lakhmichand Manekchand of Bombay, on the plaintiff's account. In consideration by Sulleman paying the amount of the plaintiff's firm at Karachi the hundi was to be duly noted by the Karachi firm at the address of the plaintiff's firm at Bombay, so to be realised by the latter in Bombay, but the same did not reach the firm, and was stolen or otherwise misappropriated by some unknown person or persons, who converted it to the defendants. The plaintiff's firm at Bombay on hearing of the transmission of the proceeds of the hundi, obtained through the Karachi firm a duplicate copy of the same from the drawer and such duplicate was in due course presented to the drawee in Bombay, when it was discovered that the defendants had presented and obtained payment for the original hundi on the 2nd July, 1901. The defendants alleged that the original hundi was in due course endorsed by the plaintiff's firm at Karachi in favour of one Abba Cassam for valuable consideration, and had been sent by the latter for realisation, that they had realised and paid over the proceeds to the said Abba Cassam, as his agents; but the defendants failed to point out the alleged endorsee for value or otherwise satisfy the plaintiff that they had acted on behalf of a "shah" in accordance with the customary law of merchants. Plaintiff thereupon charged the defendants with having converted the hundi and wrongfully obtained payment for the same without being holders thereof for value, and claimed repayment of the sum of Rs. 1,800, that the defendants had refused to pay the same. The defendants also, on the 3rd July, 1901, presented to and obtained payment from the plaintiff's firm in Bombay for a "shah jog" hundi for Rs. 2,400, purporting to have been drawn by plaintiff's own firm at Karachi in favour of the said Abba Cassam. Plaintiff had since discovered that the latter hundi was forged, and the defendants had been called upon to refund the amount, but they refused to refund the amount, but they refused alleging that they had acted as agents for purposes of realisation for the said Abba Cassam, whom they had failed to point out in regard to the other hundi. Plaintiff contended that, under the circumstances, the hundi was not a valid instrument for value acquired by the defendants or their alleged constituent, and that the monies collected by them under colour of such hundi are repayable by them with interest to the plaintiff.

The defendants, in their written statement, denied that the plaintiff is a partner in the firm of Haji Khanoo Moosa; and if he is, they said all his other partners must be joined as plaintiffs, and they submitted that full discovery must be made of the books of account of the firm, etc., and the names of all the plaintiff's constituted attorneys. Defendants said that the suit could not be maintained in its present form. Defendants denied having converted the hundis mentioned in the plaint, and said the plaintiff was well acquainted with the said Abba Cassam, and that there was no necessity for defendants to point him out. They denied that the hundi was stolen or otherwise misappropriated after being posted as alleged; and they further denied that the hundi for Rs. 2,400 was forged, or that they were liable to repay to the plaintiff the amount thereof. He was not entitled to recover the said amounts by reason of the laches, delay, and negligence of his firm.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with.

ADAMS-WYLIE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While acknowledging receipt of further subscriptions to the endowment fund for this most deserving charity, the committee desire to again appeal through the medium of your columns for further generous support from the public. The amount collected to date is close upon Rs. 42,000, all invested and in the custody of trustees appointed under the Trust Deed. A considerably larger endowment fund is absolutely necessary to place the hospital on a sound financial basis. Contributions in money or kind will be gratefully acknowledged by

GEORGE LUND,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

[Amounts] previously announced, Rs. 23,935-5; H H the Gaekwar of Baroda, Rs 1,000; H H the Raja of Rajpipla, Rs. 500; A Friend, Rs 200; A Friend, Rs 150; proceeds of the Town Hall Concert, Rs 450; Rao Bahadur N T Vaidya's annuity, Rs 150; in memory of Bai Mancknai, wife of Dr F E Davar, Rs 101; in memory of Bai Gokibai N Aichar, Rs 100; in memory of Lilla, Rs 1,000; from the Trustees of the late Ardeshir H Wadia, Rs 500; Mr A H Vadya, Rs 100; The Palanpur State, Rs 500; Hon'ble Gokuldas K Parekh, Rs 100; "O" Rs 101; Mr George Lund (annual), Rs 150; Mr Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadia, Rs 100; Mr Basil Scott, Rs 150; Mr Sulleman C H Mitha, Rs 250; Messrs Vissanji Tricumji and Co, Rs 125; The Proprietor, Novelty Theatre; Rs 101; A Friend (Government Promissory Note) Rs 1,000; A Barrister, Rs 153; Mr Lallubhai Samaldas, Rs 100; a Friend, Rs 100; Mr Chunilal M Rokadia, Rs 101; —Amounts from Ahmednad—Sheth Chunibhai Mehar, Rs 300; and Rs 100 per annum for two years; Sheth Mansukhlal Bh gudhai, Rs 200; Mr Hemraj Dalal, Rs 100; Mr Khimchand Dalal, Rs 151; Mr K H Bachkar, Rs 100; Sheth Lalubai Maganbhai sap Chamnilal Nagindas, as in smaller amounts as 101—through Mrs H. M Kerr 201; Khan Bahadur Nowroji F Vakil, C.I.E., Rs 250; nedy.—From Kharwar, Rs 33-8; from Ratnagiri, Rs 107; from Girgaum, Rs 195. Through "Jam e Jamshed," annah Kheda, Rs 101; Mr Edulji D Patel, of Ailes, Rs 2-0-1; in smaller amounts, Rs 837-9; proceeds of Theatrical performance at Novelty Theatre, Rs 1,200; Lady Bakhtiar, for the purchase of blankets, Rs 60; Messrs Tata Sons and Co, Ice Factory, daily supply of Ice; Mr Virji Trikamji, payment of ground rent and a contribution of Rs 300; payment towards the current expenses of the Hospital other than for the supply of animal food of any kind smaller amounts, Rs 2124-7. Total to date Rs 41,949-5.

THE EMPEROR EDWARD SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The prospectus of this Company is issued and the public are invited to subscribe for shares. The capital of the Company is ten lakhs of rupees divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 500 each. More than 1,200 shares have been already allotted. The property of the Company consists of the buildings, plant etc., of the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Co. which went to liquidation. This property was altogether originally valued at over nineteen lakhs and was bought from the official liquidator by Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit for Rs. 5,66,111. Mr. B D. Petit assigns this property to the Company, taking shares in payment of the purchase price, which is the actual cost plus incidental charges. The directors of the Company are Messrs. B. D Petit, D N. Daji, D. M. Jeejeebhoy, J. B. Petit and D. B Petit (ex-officio). Messrs. B. D. Petit and Sons have been appointed agents to the Company with a remuneration of one and a half per cent. commission on gross sales and ten per cent. on the Company's profits.

MR. BALFOUR'S PAMPHLET.

(Concluded from page 4.)

It cannot be right for a country with free trade ideals to enter into competition with protectionist rivals self deprived of the only instrument by which their policy can conceivably be modified. The first and most essential object of our national efforts should be to get rid of the bonds in which we have gratuitously entangled ourselves. The precise manner in which we should use our regained liberty is an important but after all only a secondary issue. What is fundamental is that our liberty should be regained.

An appendix contains a tabular analysis of exports to protected and unprotected markets.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

The following drills will take place next week:—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound.)

Tuesday at 6-30 p. m. and Thursday at 8-15 p. m. Gun and Sqn drea drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Head Quarters.)

Tuesday and Thursday at 8-15 p. m. Gun and Squadron drill.

By Order,
H. O. COATES, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE GREAT FISCAL INQUIRY.

STRIKING RESULTS.

HOW GREAT BRITAIN IS SUFFERING.

THE DROP IN EXPORTS.

WORKMEN'S WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The promissed memoranda, statistical tables, and charts prepared in the Board of Trade with reference to various matters bearing on British and foreign trade and industrial conditions were issued on Wednesday in the form of a Blue-book of nearly 500 pages.

Sir Alfred Bateman, Controller-General in the Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Department of the Board, indicates the scope of the inquiry in a prefatory note to the secretary of the Board. He states that the memoranda deal with a number of topics having important bearing on the position of the trade of the United Kingdom and the principal commercial countries, and on industrial conditions prevailing therein so far as light can be thrown on these matters by official statistics and information. The volume does not profess to cover the whole ground of the inquiry. A large part of the data for the discussion of the problems referred to in it are already available in the periodical reports and returns published by the Board of Trade and other Government Departments. Other portions of the subject are covered by special Parliamentary returns prepared on the motion of various members of the House of Commons during the recent session all of which are already published or on the point of being issued.

THE SCOPE OF THE INQUIRY.

Other matters of importance especially those involving more purely financial questions—that is the incidence and yield of taxation—is for the most part it is stated outside the scope of the Board of Trade. Further there are some points in which the available data are inadequate but which prolonged inquiry would be necessary to clear up while, there are others which do not lend themselves to treatment in an official report. The volume therefore must be regarded as a collection of memoranda on special points rather than an exaustive statement of the considerations material to the subject as a whole and as there has been no time for systematic revision and recasting of such memoranda, they may appear somewhat fragmentary when brought together in collected form. A glance through the contents table shows that the memoranda may be broadly divided into two classes:—

(1) Digests and compilations of existing data in order to throw light on particular aspects of the subject.

(2) Attempts to supply the want of statistical data on some of the more important points by fresh calculations and approximate estimates.

SOME DISTINCTIONS.

It is pointed out that while care has been taken to make these estimates as accurate as possible, considering the nature of materials, the shortness of time available, and the complexity and even ambiguity of some of the questions dealt with it is most desirable that their provisional character should always be borne in mind and that they should not be quoted without reservation as if they were officially ascertained statistics. Even in the memoranda and table based on official statistics, and consequently involving less of the speculative element, it has been necessary to draw some distinctions of a more or less arbitrary character. This is especially the case as regards the list of commodities to be described as "manufactured or partly manufactured as distinct from "raw materials" and "food and drink," and the division of foreign countries and British possessions into protected and non-protected markets.

One or two matters are mentioned as having an important bearing on all comparative statistics of trade and industry. In comparison over periods of years, the general trend of prices should be borne in mind, and to facilitate this the course of general prices during the nineteenth century has been shown on a chart. Then in comparisons between imports and exports, the methods of valuation and inclusion or exclusion of re-exports must always be taken into account. Further, in comparing our imports from different countries, it is to be remembered that our trade accounts show for the most part whence the goods are shipped and not those of their origin. This qualification affects the figures for our trade with Germany very largely in consequence of the magnitude of the transit trade through Belgium and Dutch ports as well as the transit of Austrian and other goods through Germany. To some extent it also affects the United States and Canadian figures, and it is for many purposes thought desirable to deal with the combined figures for Germany, Holland, and Belgium rather than with those of any of these countries separately.

In conclusion, Sir A. Bateman says it need hardly be said that the preparation of the memoranda and tables has involved much labour, and has been carried out under conditions of great pressure as regards time. He hopes that the circumstances under which the work has been performed may be held to excuse some invitable imperfections and also any errors and inaccuracies which may be discovered therein.

HOW U.S. TARIFFS AFFECT BRITISH TINPLATE TRADE.

Perhaps the most striking example of the effects of foreign tariffs upon British trade is to be found in a table showing the injury done to the British tinplate industry by the protective tariffs imposed by the United States. The average value of the exports of the exports of British tinplate into the United States for the four years, 1887-1890, before the McKinley Tariff was imposed, was £4,279,667.

The following table shows how seriously the imposition of the tariff has affected British tinplate exports to America—

1890	£4,278,667
1893	3 527,568
1896	1 927,572
1891	806,650
1902	887,433

A second set of figures shows the volume of trade in other parts of the world. Thus in 1887-90 the average value of tinplate exports to other foreign countries than the United States was £403,974, in 1902 the value was £3,445,734.

A comparison of the total exports of British tinplate to all destinations between the years 1890 and 1902 gives the following result:—1890, £5,682,641, 1902, £5,333,166. There is therefore a clear drop of £1,0-0,000 in twelve years in this particular trade alone.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The general results of the practice of foreign countries and their colonies with regard to preferential trade are giving below. The following indicate the treatment of Colonial produce by the Mother Country:

Germany and Holand accord no preference to Colonial produce.

France admits the products of her principal colonies free, or at reduced rates, but imposes the "minimum" tariff (which is that applicable to goods from the United Kingdom) on the produce of Tunis and the minor Colonial possessions, certain articles, being, however, exceptionally admitted free, often in limited quantities.

Portugal admits most articles from Colonies imported in national vessels at 50 per cent. preference.

Spain imposes the ordinary tariff, except on certain specified articles, which are admitted free.

Denmark admits produce of Iceland, Faroe Iceland and Greenland, free, but apparently imposes the ordinary tariff on the West Indian produce.

The United States of America admit the produce of Porto Rico and Hawaii free, but impose duties equal to 75 per cent, of their ordinary tariff rates on imports from the Philippines.

Japan imports Formosa produce free.

HOW COLONIES TREAT MOTHER COUNTRIES.

The following shows the treatment of Mother Countries by their Colonies.

German, Dutch, and Danish Colonies accord no preference to the produce of the Motor Countries.

French Colonies submit French produce to the various duties (Octrois de Mer) on importation, but have in general an additional Customs Tariff imposed on foreign goods only. In the principal Colonies this tariff is practically identical with the Metropolitan French tariff. In Tunis there is an independent tariff from which the principal French exports are exempt.

Portuguese Colonies for the most part accord percentage reductions to Portuguese goods.

The Spanish possessions (the Canaries and Fernando Poo) have very few duties. Spanish goods obtain no preference in the former, but are treated preferentially in the latter.

United States goods are imported free into Porto Rico and Hawaii, but are treated in the same way as foreign goods in the Philippines. Japanese produce enters Formosa free

WAGES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A very interesting and instructive table is that to be found in the chapter on Money Wages at Home and Abroad. One set of figures given therein shows a comparison of rates of wages in skilled trades in the United Kingdom, United States, Germany, and France. The tables based upon quotations of rates of wages obtained as to number, as follows: From United Kingdom, 470; from United States, 141; from Germany, 184; and from France, 248. The following table shows the the mean weekly rates for fifteen skilled trades:—

	United Kingdom	United States	Germany	France
I. Capital cities	42s 0d	76s 0d	22s 6d	32s 0d
II. Other cities and towns..	39s 0d	69s 4d	21s 6d	22s 0d

New York has been taken as the capital of the United States.

The foregoing table shows that the mean rate of wages in London in the fifteen skilled trades included in Table I. is 42s. per week. Elsewhere the 455 quotations for the same trades in provincial towns in the United Kingdom is 36s. per week, showing an average difference of 6s. per week between London provincial towns, in other words the provincial level of wages for skilled trades is about 14 per cent. below the London level. On the other hand the average rates current for the same skilled trades in the United States outside New York, are about 8 per cent. below the New York level, while those in Germany, outside Berlin, are only 6 per cent. below the level of Berlin. In the case of France the difference is much greater the average level for provincial France being about 37 per cent. below that of Paris.

COMPARISON OF FAMILY INCOMES.

A comparison of family incomes based upon the statistics of the average income and expenditure of working class families in the cotton, woollen, glass, iron and steel and coal trades in the United Kingdom, United States, Germany, and France gives the following result in percentages:—United Kingdom, 100; United States, 103; Germany, 67; France, 83.

In concluding this section of the inquiry the report says:—The average level of industrial wages in the United States is not for from one and a half times that in the United Kingdom. We might without great errors take the average for Germany as two-third, and for France three-quarters of that which prevails in the United Kingdom.

COMPARATIVE COST OF LIVING.

On the question of comparative cost of living of workmen's families in the United States and England, answers are given to certain questions by English trade union representatives who visited the United States. The replies differ greatly, but the majority of the representatives thought that the American workers are better fed than the English because wages are higher. The price of food in the United States is much the same as in England; some articles are dearer and others are correspondingly cheaper. The American workers seemed to be better housed, although rents are higher, ranging, it would appear, from 20 to 100 per cent. higher. More workers in the United States own their houses than in England. They attribute this fact to various causes, including (1) higher wages, (2) greater facilities for acquisition, employers in many instances advancing the money and deducting a certain sum regularly from the wages, and (3) more secure employment.

Are the American workers better clothed than the English; and how does the price of clothes in America compare with that in England? were two other questions put to the members of the Commission. Some considered that the American workers were better clothed; others had a different opinion, but they seemed to agree that the price for clothes was very much higher in the United States. One said the American workman is usually well and even stylishly dressed, and another thought that the cut of American clothes was better and tailoring generally seemed better done.

The following table shows the average weekly income of families included in the statistics, and the respective amounts they spend on food alone in the countries mentioned:—

	Average weekly income	Average weekly expenditure on food.
Great Britain	33s. 10½d.	15s. 8d.
France	25s. 5½d.	11s. 8d.
Germany	19s. 1½d.	8s. 6½d.
United States	63s. 1½d.	17s. 8½d.
Belgium	23s. 7½d.	10s. 10½d.
Switzerland	21s. 8½d.	12s. 0d.

A table is also given showing that so far as regards food, the cost of living in Germany has fallen very much less in the twenty-five years than in the United Kingdom. During the last five years a German workman has been able to purchase as much food of the kind to which he is accustomed, for 100 marks as he could get twenty years previously for 112 marks, while the English workman has been able to make 100 shillings go as far in purchasing food as 110 shillings would have gone twenty years before. The differences of wants and tastes are such that the comparative welfare of the working classes in various countries cannot be determined by any statistical method.

THE PRICE OF BREAD.

In order to ascertain the average price paid for bread by the working classes in London, several inquiries were instituted by the department during the last few months, with the following results for the subjoined number of shops:—

	4lb. and under.	4½d.	d.	5½d.
April	1203	24 ...	38 ...	25
May	"	24 ...	38 ...	23
June	"	26 ...	38 ...	13
July	"	22 ...	15 ...	16
Aug.	"	12 ...	53 ...	16

Taking all London, the prevalent price would seem to be nearer 5d. than 4 1-2d.

ENGLISH ARE GREAT TEA DRINKERS.

The United Kingdom consumes by far the largest amount of tea—namely, 6,16lb. per head. The United States comes next with 1·41lb. per head, on the other hand, under 1lb. per head of coffee is consumed in the United Kingdom against 10lb, per head in the United States. The countries with the largest consumption of wheat and rye per head are France (550lb.) and Germany (525lb.). The corresponding figures for the United Kingdom and the United States are 356lb, and 294lb.

LORD ROSEBERY'S PLAN.

IN FAVOUR OF K. OF K. FOR THE WAR OFFICE.

Lord [illegible] has sent a correspondent his views on the War Commission Report. In the course of his letter his lordship says:—

By this result the Government must be judged. To Cæsar it has appealed, and to Cæsar it must go. As to its responsibility for our miscarriages and misfortune is the public verdict seems already manifest.

While the state of things exists which is recorded in the reports of Lord Elgin's Commission, we are not, outside our Fleet, in possession of the minimum of national security. With that report in their hands, foreign statesmen may commit the mistake of holding Great Britain cheap. This in itself is a danger, for it means an increased risk of war.

We have squandered our resources, we have piled up debt with both hands, we have enormously increased our public expenditure, we have given uncontrolled power to our Ministers, and the report shows us where this generous confidence has landed us."

Lord Rosebery says that the worst of it all that things are little, if at all, better than they were. Their consideration only increases the necessity for promptitude of action. Of three things to be done the first is—

"Whatever be the departmental responsibility of a particular Minister, that in no way diminishes the collective responsibility of the Cabinet. The Cabinet was in constant session. It was appealed to, and gave its decision at every stage."

In the second place Lord Rosebery says we should not forget our own responsibility.

"The nation itself is not dissociated from liability in this matter. After all the disasters and inaptitudes of the conduct of the war, it gave an overwhelming vote of confidence to the Government which had managed it."

If the nation desires to reverse that vote of confidence or diminish its effects, it must itself exert its power. Little can be done by individuals, however eminent or able they may be. The crisis is too grave and too urgent for any authority less than that of the nation itself. By all lawful and constitutional methods it should make that authority effective."

In the third place, Lord Rosebery discusses the practical remedy, and this, he says, he has urged in season and out of season. He says:—

"The present system of military management is doomed. The time has come for a new departure. We must place the War office for a time under an expert. We are so fortunate as to possess a great soldier in the prime and vigour of life who unites high capacity for business, finance, and administration with ripe and recent military experience.

We should entrust, or ask the King to entrust, the War Office to Lord Kitchener with the fullest authority to reorganise our present system with a view probably to its being administered by a Board in the case of the Admiralty."

His lordship does not discuss Lord Kitchener's relations to the Cabinet under the new regime. That is for the nation to decide. He concludes by saying:—

"But of the I ssues, that by singular fortune we possess the man for the crisis and that none of the flimsy formulas which have been urged should be allowed to prevail against his appointment.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 1ST OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk fall at Allahabad, Ajmere and Khandwa. The barometer is in large defect of normal over nearly the whole country; the low pressure area noticed yesterday over Berar and the Central Provinces has remained stationary and has grown slightly deeper. It appears likely to advance westwards.

Winds are mostly being drawn in towards the depression in Berar.

"Temperature" variations are generally small. The maximum varied from 105° at Jacobabad to 81° at Belgaum and the minimum from 78° at Jask to 67° at Belgaum and Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over the greater part of the country. Humidity changes are small.

Rain has fallen over a large area; the chief amounts being 5·48 Allahabad, 3·15" at Secunderabad 2·82" at Calicut, 2·05" at Ahmednagar and between one and two inches at Jubulpore, Poona, Amraoti, Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore and Trichinopoly.

Weather.—An area of abnormally low pressure lies over Berar and the Central Provinces where the barometer is more than a tenth and a half below normal. Winds are irregularly cyclonic round about this area and weather is very unsettled there. General rain is probable in the Bombay Presidency

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath,—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Wine and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION REVERSED.

APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Jacob, presiding at the High Court on Wednesday, heard an appeal in the case of Imperator against Tarachand Natha, who was convicted by Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, of dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing the same to be stolen, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months.—Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. F. N. Godinho, appeared for the accused; and the Hon. Mr. Scott, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in giving the court's judgment, said: We think that upon the evidence and the probabilities this conviction cannot be supported. The Magistrate has believed the evidence of Babu, who says that he pledged the watches with the accused, and informed him that they belonged to the complainant. The pledge has never been denied by the accused; and when the circumstances under which the pledges were made are examined, it becomes clear that no reliance can be placed on Babu's statement that the accused had information from him that Babu was pledging not his own, but the complainant's property. Babu, it is admitted by the complainant, was in sole management of the complainant's shop, and that the complainant himself rarely attended to the business or came there. Further, the pledges were all not ed in the accused's account-books, and there is no evidence that the pledges were for an undervalue, or that there was no money observed about them. Then, as to the evidence of the complainant, he says that eight months before this examination in the Police Court in this case, he first suspected that Babu had been misappropriating his property, and that he gave information to the accused two months and a half to deal with Babu. If this is true, it is difficult to reconcile his statement with his conduct, since, if his statement is true, it follows that in spite of his knowledge that Babu was robbing him, he continued him in management of the shop. It would be unsafe to rely upon evidence of this character. It is stated in the evidence for the prosecution that the accused attempted, on the 23rd August, to hush up the case. If that, again, is true, it is difficult to understand why he was not arrested till the 26th August. The learned Advocate-General in supporting the conviction, has argued that the fact that the accused took pledges at a large number of watches from Babu, whom he knew to be a servant of the complainant, is itself sufficient proof of the guilty knowledge of the accused, but apart from the complainant's own disposition and that of Babu, there is no evidence to show that the accused either knew that Babu was the complainant's servant or knew he was not a respectable man. The fact admitted by the complainant that Babu was left in sole management of the shop, and that he himself rarely attended to the business, or visited to the shop, justifies the presumption that the accused had no such knowledge as it is sought to impute to him. We reverse the conviction; and acquitting the appellant, direct that he be set at liberty.

POONA RACES.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, 3RD OCTOBER.

HANDICAPS.

The Oriental Stakes—1 1-2 Miles Tu al Gair 9 2, Gold smith 8 10, Allie 8 1, Glim 7 12, Trenton 7 10, Walgrove 7 10 Min 6 5 lbs all Hoop iron being scratched Top weight 9 were raised round

The Kirkee Cup—5 furlongs achilles 9 8, Brigand 9 3, Parmigan 3 13, Oscar 8 11, Rose 8 10, young Kohinoor 8 4, Arabistan 8 3, Tiger 7 13, Farewell 7 12, Grey Fox 7 0 Governor 7 7 4, Mint 7 2, rockets 7 1, shah Jehan 7 0, Scutlips 6 5, Clever Boy 6 5, Jos wood 5 0, according weight to be raised 3lb.

The October Stakes—6 furlong Headsman 9 10, Forest 9 5, Dark Hill, cornerstick 3 13, Wallock 8 7, Gorke Boy 8 6 Dr. Barnards 8 5, Disprites 8 1, Planet 8 0, Roscommon 7 12, Snails 7 2, Gun 7 0, Shithead 6 11, Fitzroy 6 3, Fando 6 0, Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lb

The Winners Handicap—1 1-4 Miles Maunlock 2, 9 Hyderel 8 8, Gallant 8 5, Narunjee 7 10, Sandow 7 5, seipm 7 4, Hakim 7 0, Turkish Flag 6 11 7 0, victory 6 3, Harepost 6 0 Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 9th

The Turf Club Cup—1 1-4 miles Gentle Lady 10 6, upstart 9 10, Saloon 9 7, Evening 8 2, Triumph 7 8, Prime 6 9 Chillime 6 8, Miss Ascot 6 5, Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4th

The Paduca Stakes—5 furlongs La France 9 7, vecra 8 9, Coque 8 4, Kihac 11 8 4, Haydn 8 1, Western Queen 7 13, Nanette 7 5, Sunflower 6 12, Whenaa 6 0

The Ghorpuri stakes—7 furlongs Brigand 9 5, Oriental 3 9 Shalcoh 3 5, Rose 3 0, Tee Hobter 8 0, Dispina 7 10, sirjania 7 9, Panalia 11 6 3 Top weights to be raised 6lb

SIX DAY MONDAY.

STEEPLECHASES.

HANDICAPS.

The Poona Grand Annul—2 1-4 Miles Pope 12 4, Oberon 11 3, Veneda 10 5, Rickshaw 10 1, Baron II 10 0, Asamas 9 7 Dawn 9 7 Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7lb

The Ganeshkhind chase—2 Miles Mallon 11 12, Fanny 10 12, Patrician 10 10, Nautilus 10 7, Frade 10 0, 3, Bery 1 8 10, Good Boy 8 7, Weigeon 8 0, Sin 8 0, Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7lb

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 3.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

510,01—Dikshit and D—Meghraj Jairam Naranji vs Khimji Jairam Naranji and others Thakurdas and Co, M J and H, D and D, and D D Romer.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

575,03—Payne and Co—Hajee Jackria Haji Ahmed Patel vs Heshambhai Visram and another—Little and Co.

850,01—Manekbhai J and H—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Khimji Jairam and others—Thakurdas and Co.

Long Causes.

190-01—Wadia and G—Heerjee Bhojrajee vs Rowjee Raghoonath and others—Mantri B and N.

221,03—Edgelow G and W—Shapurjee Sorabjee Dubas vs Eduljee Dinshaw Engineer and others—Mulla and M

329,03—Thakurdas and Co—Ahamedbhoy Hutubhoy vs Rahimtoola Somjee and others—Wadia and G.

138,02—Manecokhlal J and H—Mogiji Jetha vs N C Macleod and others—Thakurdas and Co.

299-02—Payne and Co—The Badodhi Auline and Soda Federich vs Tejpal Gudu and others—Dikshit and D—For postponement.

595,00—Hiralal and D—Sitaram Sawlia vs The Hindustan S and W Co Ld—Dikshit and D.

455,02—Payne and Co—Mohanlal Kanhan vs Gangaram Ramjee and others—Hiralal D.

671,01—Raghawaya and B—Hari Lalubh Lalchand and another vs Jamnadas Narandas and others—Edgelow G and W.

279,03—Edgelow G and W—Soonamal Gangaram and others vs Ruttonjee Sorabjee Talati and another—Bhalshanker K and G.

68,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivratan Pragdas and another vs Sadacoova widow.

76,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivratan Pragdas and another vs Sadacoova widow.

333,02—Payne and Co—Shivshanker Gopaljee and others vs Jehangir Muncekjee Contractor—Pestonjee H and K

421,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Abdoola vs Pragjee Luxmidas and others—Edgelow G and W.

483,02—Mansukhlal J and H—The Hon Mr Goculdas Kahandas Parekh vs The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada and others—Edgelow G and W.

262,02—Mahanbhai J and M—Tricumlal Sakurchand and another vs Lalbhidas Narayen and others—Wadia G and Co, and D and T.

210,02—Madhowji vs Harilal Jamnadas and another vs Hurgovindas Jagjivandas and others in person Mathubhai—J and M.

411,02—Craigie S and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co Ld and others vs S B Fraser and Co—Payne and Co.

668,02—Mulla and M—Champsey Harjee and others vs Bai Ratanbai widow, Bhaishanker K and G.

573,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Bijibai widow vs Meghjee Lukmidas—Edgelow G and W.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Reple nade	4	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	3	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	3	4	13
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nasspada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nasspada	2	1	11
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	1
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total	7	9	53
Total plague deaths to date	263,163	215,324	
Same date last year	20	16	107

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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There is this peculiar thing about our Hair Vigor: it's a hair-food, not a dye.

It doesn't turn your hair suddenly black and make it look dead and lifeless. But gradually the old color comes back, all the rich color it used to have. And it also stops falling of the hair.

Even if your hair isn't coming out, isn't turning gray, isn't too short, yet you certainly want a fine dressing for it, and here it is.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

It keeps the scalp clean and healthy, removes all dandruff, makes the hair grow rapidly, prevents it from falling out, and does not allow a single gray hair to appear.

Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure that you get the genuine Ayer's Hair Vigor.

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NERVES WRONG?

There are many remedies and few cures for the loss of vital nerve and

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

THE COMPASS UNBOXED.

The Commission now sitting in London upon the Alaskan boundary question will be interested over Professor Barnet's discovery of a considerable stretch of magnetic rocks off the coast of Alaska. Now the world will understand how it happens that a mariner who comes within a certain distance of the coastline finds his compass doing everything but preserve its rightful position. We have had to wait long for the information. But Alaska remains still largely a land of mystery. Its whole history is strange. The Russians who colonised it before such things as Monroe doctrines were spent £900,000 on a great survey, then dropped the business not greatly wiser than before. Then having so done they sold out lock, stock, and barrel for a beggarly millilion and a half pound. The territory was making a return of half a million a year at the time——roughly a pound a mile; a quarter of a century later it was returning an annual revenue of £2,072,000 while ten years further on its gold and silver output alone was worth a yearly million.

MAGNETIC MYSTERIES.

Alkaska has no monopoly in magnetic rock that distress the mariner and surveyor. Not long ago a party of Russian explorers found their needle swing round 180 degrees. Parry in his second voyage in the Fury and Hecla observed a considerable local deviation of the compass when off the shore of Igloolik. At Bluff Harbour-South Island, New Zegland, there is a focus of magnetism on the summit of the bluff; and during the survey of South Island, the officers of H M. S. Acheron had to abandon the use of compass bearings. A similar disturbance was observed by Captain Creak when surveying near Port Walcott, North-West Australia. He came across a submerged square mile of rock which made the needle of his compass hop about 50 degrees and more from where it should have been. Upon the Norwegian coast in the Joedern province is a magnetic mountain about a thousand yards long but of no great height. Its influence is such that vessels venturing too near the coast lose their bearings and frequently are wrecked.

THE VERY ANCIENT MARINER.

Nobody quite knows who first discovered that a certain kind of stone would attract iron, and nobody knows who first turned the knowledge to account. One gentleman of whom there is record lived at a date early enough to indicate a respectable antiquity for the science. From his case it would seem that the first to employ the mariner's compass was not a mariner at all, but, a gentleman who ruled the Chinese 2 637 years before the dawn of the Christian era. It was the Emperor Hoang-ti. A certain friend of his, a Prince Tchiyeou, had annoyed the monarch, who put out after the unmannerly one to relieve him of his peacock's feather, his yellow waistcoat, his head, and other unconsidered trifles. But the Prince with his legions came across a fog, and into this, with all his fighting men, he dived. The excellent Emperor, left on the outside, did not know from which side to enter the mist, nor in what direction to proceed, when he did get inside. So he made a car, which showed 'em the four cardeonal points; by this means he overtook Tchiyeou, made him prisoner, and put, him to death. The magnetic needle in its crudest form was employed for that car.

SECRETS OF THE EARTH.

The prediction of Professor Watts at the British Association that we shall have to go a depth of thousands of feet for our future coal supply will not make cheerful reading to the man who mines the mineral especially in view of the mysterious electrocution of several men at Coatbridge on Friday. Man knows the wild currents of electricity run loose in earth, but he does not know whence they come, nor whither they go. The whole earth is a revolving ball highly charged with electricity, he believes, but not the most erudite can say whence the globe derives its magnetism. We still have to risk a good deal in dealing with electricity. So the Corporation of Blackpool discovered some years ago when they first experimented with electric trams. Their current broke bounds, leaked away from the work for which it was generated mildly electrocuted pedestrians, caused lights where none should have appeared, and played havoc with the installations of establishments which it should have been industriously illuminating.

A PANICKY SEANCE.

The nearest moon which scavenges for us, sweeps our shores by hanging out seas and oceans backwards and forwards at an aggregate wave-rate of a thousand miles an hour; which keeps our atmosphere healthily in motion, and performs all sorts of friendly offices, is accused by ungrateful man of tampering with the magnetic needle. But at least her serene highness has nothing to do with the electric lighting of her terrestrial contemporary. Sir William Crooke may remember a terrific experiment he tried at the British Association meeting at Sheffield in 1879, when he completed an electric circuit of enormous voltage through the medium of his own body. He apparently felt no inconvenience, but one of his audience, who was sitting near, experienced the effects of a considerable leakage of current, peculiar pains in the limbs, terrible upset in the head, and all the sensations of an access of typhoid fever. We still find this mysterious energy kittle cattle to shoe, and must not wander that the black mitch occasionally receives a hurt.

WAKING UP ENGLAND.

The proposals for a reform of our educational system with which Sir Norman Lockyer has been "waking up England" are the outcome of no chance idea of the veteran scientist. For a quarter of a century he has watched America and Germany extending their university systems; has traced the splendid results attained by the students of those two nations and has known all the times that, stowed away somewhere in a Government pigeon-hole, there has lain a scheme on paper for enabling England to draw level with her fast-moving rivals. The Duke of Devonshire knows the facts, too. Together they, with other distinguished educationalists, gave their time and patience ungrudgingly between twenty and thirty years ago to a searching examination of our difficulties and the way out. The Commission over which his Grace presided, and of which Sir Norman Lockyer was secretary, saw what we needed and made their recommendations. Since then Sir Norman Lockyer has had his eyes mainly on the stars, but he has again and again pointed to the scheme of that Commission whose recommendations have lain all these years idle.

PALACE OR UNIVERSITY.

When he spoke of Britain's needs for more universities, of laboratories for books, things instead of words Sir Norman Lockyer had in mind no doubt the principle upon which the great American universities are for the most part conducted. He would have found Huxley in agreement with his saying. "It has been my fate to see great educational funds fossilise into more bricks and mortar, the biologist once said, in the petrifying springs of architecture, and nothing left to work them. A great warrior is said to have made a desert and called it peace. Trustees have sometimes made a palace and called it a university. That is not the plan in America. Of their chief universities they constructed eleven, with 157 buildings, for £1,292,000, and managed to get libraries aggregating half a million books for their fifteenthousand students. Every day there are over nine thousand students applying themselves in thirteen universities to scientific instruction for the purposes of the trade that they will follow. This number does not represent the full total of students. To this baker's dozen of universities—to leave out of question the other hundred mentioned by Sir Norman Lockyer—there are nearly twice as many students as are to be found at all the universities in Great Britain—namely, 32,637.

RIVALS IN THE NURSERY.

The importance of higher education has long been recognised in Germany. In her universities are more than 30,000 students. Besides these, there are 10,000 more in the technical high school which have university rank. For every professional career upon which a young man can desire to enter there is the corresponding high school or university department. The economy of a wise and liberal expenditure on higher education is a recognised fact in German statecraft. In the United States, if a young man goes to a university or college of any sort or size, he is afforded the means to become a scientist, inventor, or what not. There is no clearly drawn line between technical education and other advanced forms of learning nor that sharp separation in personnel or method between the university, the military school, and the technical school with which we in this country are familiar. The American universities include in their programme courses of applied science which in this country would be regarded as belonging exclusively to apolytechnic institute.

PROGRESS AT HOME.

At the present time there are in attendance at the universities of England and Wales barely thirteen thousand students; Scotland, with her gallant fight for knowledge adds five thousand extra to the list. Old chroniclers speak of there having been as many as sixty thousand students at one time at Oxford. But Wycliffe, who is authority for the statement, was off his horse so to speak. The evidence points to there never having been more than a twentieth of his total. So the leeway is not so great as a perusal of history might make it appear. The activity in the matter of university creating must be inspiring to the student of the times. The Rhodes' Scholarships at Oxford, the most notable provision of recent times accord well with the general trend towards that awakening for which Sir norman Lockyer calls.

OUR NEW FORCES.

Mr. Carnegie has done his part by the students of his native land, having set aside two millions sterling for the payment of scholars' fees. Birmingham has newly got its University; Owens College, Manchester's famous institution, becomes a University, Liverpool has got its charter for University college, and we are to have a similar institution for Yorkshire, at Leeds or elsewhere. The men from Sheffield are not less eager. The governors of their University College are calling for University powers. They mean to pay for it, too—Tom, Dick, and Harry—and have voted a penny rate for service in case it is required to produce £1 500 a year while an appeal for funds for building has brought in £51,000. The man in the Sheffield street is not a cultured person himself and he is being rather badly bit in trade matters but he means to make his boys and girls "scholard" and skilled in their craft with the best of them.

THE heirs of Henry Allen, a coloured man, have obtained £50 from the directors, of the North Carolina State Prison for overtime done by him. He had been kept in prison three years after his term had expired.

AN elderly lady named Sophia Overy of Acacia-road, Sydenham, hurried to meet her sister at London Bridge Station. On reaching the platform she fell and died. At the inquest death was attributed to heart failure.

For Cultured Smokers.

Quo Vadis CIGARETTES

An entirely New Blend of Oriental Tobaccos free from all drugs and scenting matter. These Cigarettes are made in England from selected parcels of the very finest Tobacco, and will be found of beautiful mellow flavour—superior to Cigarettes imported from Egypt and other countries.

No. 28	No 50.	No. 100.
A fine flavoured Cigarette.	A beautiful mellow blend. (Flat in pes.)	Extra Quality, Gold Tipped. (Flat shape.)

Packed in Patent Vacuum Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

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TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

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LIPTONS

TEAS—Perfect Quality.

COFFEES—Received the Grand Prix at Paris Exhibition.

WHISKIES—Old and mellow.

PROVISIONS—Ham, Bacon, Cheese always fresh and good. Jams, Marmalade, Sugar, Tart Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

COFFEES—Roast and ground daily in India, therefore always fresh.

TEAS—A treat for all.

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HARNESS PREPARATIONS.

For Boots and Shoes, Harness and all Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the leather. Requires no brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

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CHERRY BLOSSOM AND FAMORA
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All are *perfect Time-keepers*, they each have a clear white enamelled dial (with a seconds hand), and an extra thick crystal glass over it. Bold hands and figures. A special feature of our Watches is the hand setting mechanism by the winding nut.

We make a *larger Wrist Watch* called "THE SOWAR" *just as reliable*

In Nickel Silver Case, at Rs. 25.
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Above rates include the Leather Strap, spare Spring and Glass.

Orders filled by return V.-P. P. Price List free on application.

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THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA FOR SUPERLATIVE QUALITY AND INTRINSIC VALUE.

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EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

STERLING SILVER Rs. 20. NICKEL OR GILT Rs. 12.

THE "DOUBLE CRYSTAL" WATCH.

This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement, this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistan t the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

SILVER Rs. 20
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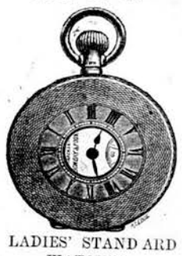
COMPLETE IN CASE
WITH SQUARE GLASS
AND MAIN SPRING



FROM Rs. 40.

LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES.

Sterling Silver Crystal face,	Rs.	40
" " Full Hunter	"	45
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18ct. Gold Crystal ...	"	160
" " Full Hunter...	"	185
" " Half " ...	"	190

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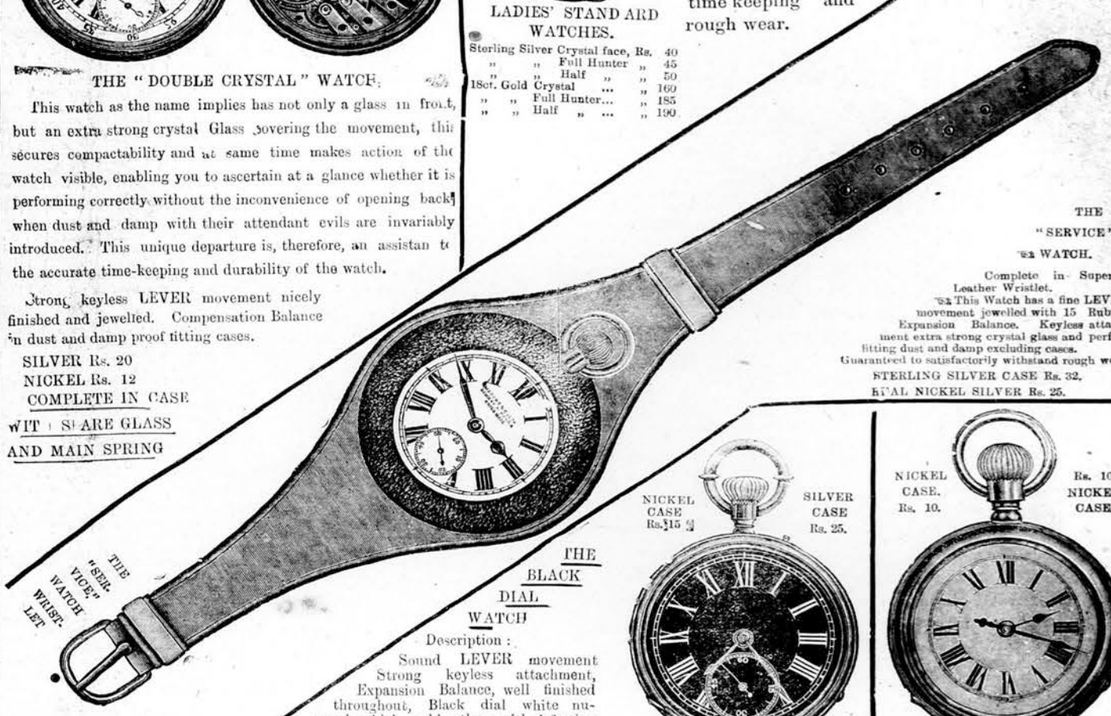
Crystal Face, Demi-Hunting and Full Hunting Cases.

Extra Strong Lever movement, compensation Balance, Breguet hair spring, made throughout on the most approved principles and particularly recommended for reliable time keeping and rough wear.

THE "SERVICE" WRISTLET WATCH.



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Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.

This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases. Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.

STERLING SILVER CASE Rs. 32.
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THE BLACK DIAL WATCH

Description:

Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

The value of these productions is unapproached throughout India, this fact is too obvious to need emphasis.

Silver, Rs. 32
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NICKEL CASE Rs. 15

SILVER CASE Rs. 25.

Adjusted timed and warranted for two years.

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THOSE WITH DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

NICKEL CASE. Rs. 10.

Rs. 10. NICKEL CASE.

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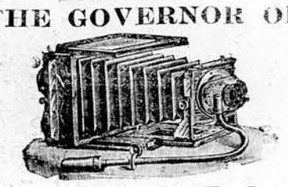

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THE USEFULNESS OF A WATCH DOES NOT NECESSARILY DEPEND UPON ITS COST, AND TOO OFTEN THE PRICE ASKED DOES NOT REPRESENT ITS QUALITY. Therefore it must necessarily be to the advantage of purchasers generally to obtain accurate information, which will enable them easily to select a Watch of better make and most suitable for their requirements.

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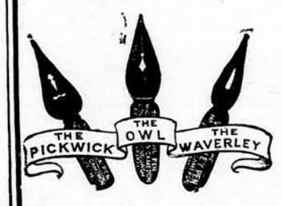

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